# CATO MAJOR.

## POEM.

Upon the MODEL of

## Tully's Essay of Old Age.

## In Four BOOKS.

By SAM. CATHERALL, M. A. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and Prebandery of Wells.

induxi Senem disputantem, quia nulla videbatur aptior Persona, quæ de illa Ætate loqueretur, quam Ejus, qui & diutissime Senex suisset, & in ipsa Senestute præ cæteris storuisset.

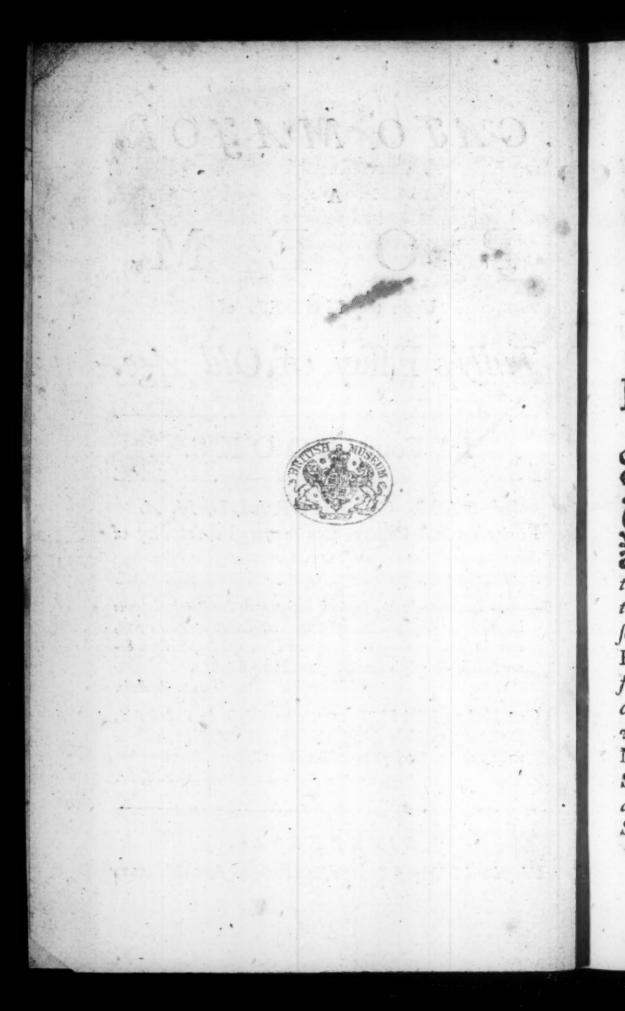
TULL. de Amic.

Cum Plerique Libri M. Tulli, quos scripsit de Philosophia, Divinitatis quiddam spirare videntur, tum ille, quem Senex scripsit de Senectute, plane mihi videtur Kuxuesov As ma.

ERASM. Conviv. Relig.

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THE

## PREFACE.

BOUT Three Years ago, lighting on Sir John Denham's Translation A of that Celebrated Piece Tully's Book de Senectute, and, not with-S out some Wonder and Pity, seeing

that Great Genius fall so much below the Spirit of the Roman Orator, in his English Metre; I was so vain as to think a kind of Paraphrase of the same Essay would succeed easier and better: And, therefore, at my Leisure Hours, when severer Studies became tedious, I undertook to Build a Poem (if it be worthy to be call'd fo) on Tully's most exquisite. Model; taking special Care to follow his Exalted Sentiments as closely as I could, and not Presuming to add Much of my Own, unless where I am fond of Spinning out a Ciceronian Thought to the Utmost.

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IN some Places, I have Borrow'd from the Sacred Treasures of Xenophon and Plato; the very same Inexhaustible Fund to which Tully himself owes the very Best and Noblest of all his Writings.

IN the First Book, where the Character of Fabius Maximus is drawn out to such an extraordinary Length, it may, and doubtless will, be ask'd (as Cato himself hath anticipated the Objection) Quorsum igitur tam Multa de Maximo? To which I answer, That if it is a Fault, I have only copied from the Orator; and, I am apt to believe, that Cato is Designedly made Prolix by Tully, in most of his Narratives, because it is usual for Old Persons to be very Long and Circumstantial in their Relations of Persons and Things: Nay, we may find these Beautiful Apologies, ever and anon, in the Old Censor's Mouth; Id senile est——Ætati nostre conceditur—Ignoscetis autem——Senectus est Natura Loquacior——

IN the Third Book, where CATO enlarges on the Praises of Husbandry, I made Choice (and I hope it is no Crime) to Imitate, or rather Translate, the Best Roman Poet, instead of the Best Roman Orator; I mean VIRGIL, in his most Finish'd Work, the Georgics.

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IN the Fourth, It cannot be taken amiss, that I bring Menedemus out of Terence, as an Instance of Extream Avarice in an Old Man; for that Poet's Plays were, at that Time, Fresh, and in Great Repute on the Roman Stage; and Scipio, and Lælius (the Person that Quotes the Passage) were Both thought to have had a Hand in the Composition of them.

ALL that I shall say more, in Defence of Myself and this Performance, which I have Publish'd, is this; That however Trisling and Impertinent Poetry (notwithstanding it's Antiquity and Use, and the Great Value that hath been set upon it in all Ages) may be Accounted by some severe Judges; Yet I can say, with Good Assurance, That the Gravest Divine need not be asham'd of the Subject I have pitch'd upon, nor of the Precepts which Cato has deliver'd,

BEING, therefore, not unmindful of the Sacred Profession I am Honour'd with, I shall, with the utmost Deference to superior Understandings, recommend the few following Thoughts, which naturally must arise in our Minds, from what the Heathen Writer hath Suggested, and I have Attempted, in my Paraphrase upon him.

I. CATO's Public Spirit, and Inflam'd Affection for his Country, appear in almost all his Discourses; and he has much ado to keep under his Passion, so as not

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to use Unbecoming Language, whenever he has Occasion to Speak of Carthage, which was then a Formidable Enemy to Rome.

THIS Great Example, methinks, should teach all Christian Subjects, and, especially, Ministers of State, to be more Zealous, than they often are, for the true Interests of their own Nation, and not secretly to side with Foreign Powers, in order to Ruin and Subvert it; For as no Honour is more Beautiful than that which is won by Loyalty, and doing Good to our Country; so no Ignominy can be Blacker than what attends Treachery and Rebellion.

II. NO one can be a Stranger to this Part of Cato's Character, tho' only \* Hinted at in the following Poem; viz. That this true Lover of his Country, and it's Ancient Constitution, was never without Enemies to Accuse him of being a Traytor to it. And should not this Encourage every Honest Patriot to persevere in his Virtue and Bravery, as long as the still Voice of Innocency affords him the truest Consolation and Security, against all the Tumultuous Noise, and Clamours of a brib'd Populace? But,

Page 5. Book I.

III. TO be more Particular in our Remarks; In the First Book, we may Observe, bow highly the Old Cenfor extols Philosophy, and that Natural Light, which was all that the Heathens Enjoy'd: How Paffionately he recommends the Study and Improvement of them to his Two Pupils, Scipio and Lælius; Hopeful Pupils, indeed! who feem to have been Born on Purpose, and to have their Memories and Characters so carefully Preserv'd, so preciously Embalm'd by the Best of Writers, that all the Noble Youth of succeeding Ages might be induc'd not only to Copy after but even to strive to Excel them. And, if Reason, and the Voice of Nature, were so religiously attended to, so greatly valu'd, so prudently cultivated by Heathens; how ought Christians to Rejoice in the Poffefsion of Revealed Religion, and make a better Use of it, than generally they do? Why do we see so many Men, that enjoy the pure Light of Christianity, and know the Excellency of it's Doctrine, discontent and murmuring in every State of Life? Unfix'd, and Roving in Youth, and pining under Old Age?

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IV. IN the Second Book, that Inviolable Friendship, which appears to have been Establish'd on the firm Basis of Virtue, betwixt Scipio and Lælius; That unblemish'd Honour and Integrity, which they Discover by their Words and Actions; That Due Submission and Regard, which they pay to their Great A 4

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Master Cato; The Affability and Sweetness of their Tempers; their insatiable Thirst after Knowledge, and their Ardent Love of Virtue; cannot fail (One would Imagine) to inspire every Generous Breast with a Noble Emulation.

V. IN the Third Book, How Instructive is it, as well as Pleasant, to hear CATO nicely Define true Pleasure; Representing Sensuality in the Blackest and most Odious Colours! - Cumque Homini (faith He) five Natura, five quis Deus nihil Mente, Præstabilius dedisset, huic Divino Muneri, ac Dono nihil tam effe Inimicum, quam Voluptatem. And after he bath given a most engaging Description of Divine and Intellectual Pleasures, such as consist in the Improvements of the Mind; He proceeds to Enumerate such as are Innocent, and may be a proper Amusement and Relaxation to the Minds of Young and Old: Instancing, more especially, in the Arts of Husbandry, wherein he himself Delighted, and could, at any Time, know how to exchange the Civil and Military, for a Country Life; being (what seldom, or never, meets in the same Person) a Brave Soldier, a Compleat Statesman, and a Sskilful Husbandman. In a Word, The Old Cenfor gives his Pupils to understand, That they must be Virtuous and Innocent, whilft they are Young, if they would be Happy, and Comfortable to themselves and others, when they are Old.

VI. IN the Fourth and Last Book, where Tully hath shewn himself a Master and Lover of Plato's Writings; how does Cato talk, as if he was Inspired; and saw, by the Eye of Faith, into the Profoundest Mysteries? Expressing, with a Holy Zeak, and the keenest Satyr against Insidels, a strong Conviction of Life and Immortality in another State.

WE shall too, if we have any Curiosity, observe, how chearfully he doth what he can to prolong that Life, which the Author of all Being gave him; and how much he excells, in this Respect, that Great Roman of the same Name, that came after him.

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IN short, if we duly Attend to CATO's Sublime Discourse on Death and Futurity, and hear him, with surprizing Warmth, and Rapture, crying out, O Præclarum Diem, cum ad illud Animorum Concilium cætumque Proficiscar! it must needs filt us with Admiration of the Constancy and firm Belief, of this Illustrious Heathen: What Christian, when he hears this Grave Roman discourse, like an Enlighten'd Patriarch, will not Blush to think on the small Progress he has made, with the Advantages of Revelation?

SURE I am, that if the Critics, that vouchfafe to peruse this Poem, shall think it worth their while to make proper Reslections from the Morality contain-

## [x]

ed in it; they will have no Time to pass any severe Censures on the Author; who is One, that pays a true Regard to the Bright Discoveries of Virtuous Heathens; at the same Time, as He Wishes, they may not appear in Judgment against too many Pretended Christians.







## CATO MAJOR.

A

## POEM.

## BOOK I.

Scipio, and Lælius meeting Cato a little Way from Rome.

SCIPIO.

ATO! Well met.

CATO.

Hail, virtuous, Hopeful Youths!

How Sweet, and Healthful is the Morning Breeze,

Free from the Mid-day Heats, and Ev'ning Damps! I've just been Walking round the flow'ry Meadows, Water'd by Tyber, when it overflows, On which Old Rome looks down in all her Glory.

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I love to Exercise these Aged Limbs,
And hate to Loll supine, as Others do,
In stately Chariots; Splendid Loads of Lumber!
Early to climb a Hill, is wholesom Labour;
There to enjoy pure Draughts of Vital Air,
Is the best Physick, the Support of Life.
Thus, every Morn, employ'd, fresh Health salutes me;
Methinks, I feel myself as Young as Ever!

#### SCIPIO.

With Wonder, Lælius and Myself contemplate
The vast Persections of thy Tow'ring Mind,
And See true Roman Greatness all in Cato.
But yet, amidst that Croud of Shining Virtues,
That Fill thy Soul, and Spread a Lustre round thee;
This Art, this Mark of thy Superior Wisdom,
Darts a Distinguish'd Ray of Glory on thee:
This Art (I mean) of Seeming not to Feel
The least Annoyance from a Load of Years.
Thrice Happy Man, to whom the Dregs of Life
Are Sweet! to others, yielding Nauseous Taste!
Thy Temper needs must be Divinely fram'd,
And Something more than Human is about thee!

#### CATO.

Most Worthy Friends! Scipio, and Lælius Both! Worthy the Name of Romans! Rigid Truth, And Honour, stamp Immortal Worth upon you. When Rome, indulgent, fix'd her Eyes on Cato, And Dignify'd him with the Censor's Rod, Important Trust! with strict, impartial Eye, He view'd your Life in ev'ry Step, and what

He Saw, he still Approv'd; charm'd to behold Two Blooming Youths the Growing Hopes of Rome.

But what, my Friends! creates such Wonder in you? That I am Chearful, tho' I'm Old; that Life With me slides smoothly on in it's Decline, And ev'n it's Dusky Part Shines out so clear; I'm apt to think, Your curious Temper leads you To ask the Sober Sentiments of Cato. First, hear me then, and let your Wonder cease!

Philosophy! thou Source of Light, and Truth! Sure Guide to erring Minds! without thee, Life Is Comfortless, as Death: All Dark, and Dismal!

Believe me, Friends! the Man, whom Heav'n has bless'd

With that Choice Treasure, needs no more Support; Collected, and Involv'd in his own Virtue, He finds within, All, he can want, or wish, Supply'd; No Ills can threaten him Unarm'd; Missortunes will, ev'n, grow Familiar to him. But, least of All, can Age, howe'er Deform'd, Disturb that solid Peace, which is within him. Old Age! what is it, but the Bounteous Gist Of Nature, who yet never gave Amiss? Is there a Man, who wishes not to see More than a Hundred Years roll o'er his Head, And Whiten ev'ry Lock? What means the Fool To murmur then, if Nature be so kind To give him, what he Wants, and sooths his Humour? Perverse, Inconstant Man! unsatisfy'd

Both

Both Young and Old! Plead not, that Age invades
Thy Limbs with swift and subtle Pace, and comes
At once, unthought of, without previous Warning:
Do not the various Scenes of Human Life
Move gently on in regular Succession!
Till Hoary Age at length Advances forward,
Accompanied with Wisdom, and Respect:
Wisdom, the Sovereign Balm, that cures our Ills!

Wherever Vice and Years increase together,
And Hand in Hand go on; there (sad to tell!)
Nothing but dark and ever dismal Thoughts,
Sorrows, and joyless Hours, 'till Death, succeed.
A few Years Wisely, Virtuously spent,
Are worth a Million, if they End in Folly.

Would ye, my Friends! be then Admir'd for Wisdom? (Illustrious Title!) Nature's Laws pursue: In all our Conduct, 'tis Incumbent on us, To Watch her Steps, and keep her still in View. Thus, 'midst the tedious Labyrinths of Life, The puzzling Mazes, and the Clouds of Error, Intranc'd with Pleasure, we shall see Her Lamp Burn Clear, which she, in Pity, holds to Mortals; Whilst all Obstructions disappear before us, Still free from Blame, in ev'ry Step fecure! 'Tis she, that o'er the Stage of Life presides, And orders ev'ry Part, we are to all; Nor will she do, like an Unskilful Bard, Neglect the Closing Scene, and let it go Unpolish'd, unadorn'd, of Beauty void, And Harmless Pleasure: Not but Crooked Age

Nearly resembles full-ripe Fruit, that falls, And, falling, Withers! All the Heat of Youth, And sprightly Juices die: The Course of Things Is such, so Various, in an Endless Flux, Not permanent, not long the same! But Wisdom, That lovely Queen of Virtues, cries aloud, Thro' Nature's Works, Let Nature be your Guide! Resist ber not, lest ye resist the Gods!

#### LÆLIUS.

Thy Words have equal Weight with Oracles, And we no less regard them. Scipio loves To hear thee talk, and dwells upon thy Tongue; And Lælius freely could Attend for ever. Since, then, we both so fondly hope to see The Face of Wrinkled Age, instruct us, how To bear the Weight, with a Becoming Grace, And Rise against the Load of Woe it brings.

#### CATO.

Oh! to do Good to Others, is a Pleasure
That fills the Soul with Joy: But where there's Friend
ship,

There Counsel is a Debt. Demand from CATO The Utmost he can do to make you happy.

#### SCIPIO.

Thro' all the Tumults and the Noise of Life,

\* False Allegations, and the Spite of Traitors;
Thro' the cross Paths of this perplexing World,
O'er Shelves, and Rocks, Cato has steer'd secure:
Cover'd with Honours, He is safe arriv'd

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<sup>\*</sup> Vide VAL. MAX. Lib. 3. Cap. 7. Sect. 7.

At that last Stage, where We desire to come:
Inform us, then, what kind of State it is,
Which, like a Cloud, that beavily draws on,
Looks black, and low'ring, at this Distance from us.

#### CATO.

Old Men, (Companions) more than once, have told me, (Albinus, Salinator, Confuls Both)
What irksom Pains attend declining Years;
With what Disdain the Striplings treat the Aged;
How former Joys are sled; the Taste impair'd,
Whilst the Harmonious Sound of Harp and Lute
Delight no more; the Charms of Beauty cease
To warm their frozen Blood, and Life itself
Grows flat, and dull with that Ingredient Age.
Thus have I heard them pour out dire Complaints,
And load Old Age with undeserv'd Reproach:
If Disrespect, and Total Loss of Pleasure
(Doleful Attendants!) never fail'd to croud
The Old Man's Levee, Cato, long ago,
And Cato's Friends, had gain'd the sad Experience.

How have I feen old comely Sires carefs'd!
Th' Aftonishment and Praise of all that saw them!
They seem'd to Walk, as Deities on Earth!
Thus I beheld them Live at Ease, Rejoice
To find themselves got loose from worthless Pleasures,
Free from the Chains of Lust, and Baits of Sense.
Believe me, when You hear Old Men complain
That Things go ill, the Fault is in Themselves,
Not in Old Age. Gods! They mistake, that think so!
Want of Good Nature, and an easy Temper,
Will render any Part of Life Unpleasant.

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#### LÆLIUS.

True; But suppose, that one should say to Cato, Thou hast both Wealth, and Dignity, and Honour, Rome looks upon thee, as her Guardian Angel, What has not Cato, which the World calls Blessings? Enough, perhaps, t'abate the Miseries Of drooping Age, and smooth its rugged Brows. But does it, can it, fare alike with All?

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#### CATO.

What You object, is partly true: But know, That neither Wealth, nor Dignity, nor Honour; Nor All these jointly, can secure our Peace, Or reconcile us to the Weight of Age, If Wisdom's wanting - Lælius! think on this, The Prime of Youth, and the Increase of Years Are both a restless Burthen to the Fool.. Would'st thou be Happy? cultivate the Mind With Virtue, Discipline, and Liberal Arts: These, these, (my Friends!) must needs Embellish Life, And Brighten the Deformities of Age: Thefe, when all outward Comforts die away, Will give new Life, and Vigour to the Soul. When ev'ry Nerve, and every Joint, grows loofe, ' The Eyes wax dim, and the whole Fabrick bends, Will arm you with Erect and Lively Hopes.

And, Oh! the fweet Remembrance of a Life Well-spent, fill'd up with Wise, and Worthy Actions! Bless'd is that *Hoary Head*, that can look back On num'rous Days, and Months, and rolling Years, Whilst each Reminds him of some Virtuous Deed,

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Some Act of Kindness to a Fellow Creature; Or else some brave Atchievement for his Country, Plac'd in the Annals of Eternal Rome.

What Tides of Joy must rush upon a Soul Thus Fortify'd, and Ready to surmount The Earth, to be enroll'd among the Gods!

The God-like \* Fabius, when the Flow'r of Youth Bloom'd on my Beardless Face, full well I knew, And Raptures always seiz'd me, when I saw him. I Lov'd the brave old Gen'ral, as my Brother; Such Sweetness, mix'd with Awful Gravity, Dwelt in his Looks, so Gentle his Behaviour; Such Mildness soften'd the stern Warrior's Mien, That he at once drew Love and Rev'rence on him: When-e'er He spake in Senate, deep Attention Sate on the Fathers Brows. The warmest Zeal Glow'd in his Cheeks, to think on Rome's Corruptions, Oppression, Brib'ry, and Innum'rous Crimes: To banish these, He did, what Man could do.

War, dreadful War, was yet no Stranger to him, For in the midst of charging Hosts, Sedate He gave Commands, whilst on his awful Nod The Roman Legions waited with Respect: And where he pointed, there the Battle rag'd: What youthful Vigour slush'd his Countenance! How was his Soul instam'd with noble Ardor, When-e'er he heard the Noise of Martial Drum, Or the shrill Trumpet's Sound, that call'd to Battle? His aged Sinews yet could bend the Bow,

<sup>\*</sup> FABIUS MAXIMUS.

Or launch the Jav'lin swiftly to it's Mark:
The Soldiers stood with Wonder struck, to see
The Old Distator active, as a Youth,
In all the Feats of Arms: But, not unlike
To those, who, waiting at the Delphic Shrine,
Receive their Answer with Religious Fear,
And silent Admiration: So they watch'd
His facred Lips, when, mounted at the Head
Of his fierce Troops, he sent out Sovereign Orders;
Or when, in close Debate, they heard him speak,
They all Admir'd, and all Approv'd his Counsels.
\* Rome's hardy Foe, that held the dubious World
In deep Suspence, where Empire should be settled;
(The Bulwark and the Pride of Carthage!) selt
His Aged Arm, and own'd him his Superior.

Not less in grand Affairs of State, than War,
He flourish'd, the First Favourite of Fortune,
As well as Rome! On that important Juncture,
When proud Flaminius strove (rebellious Tribune!)
At once to trample on the Senate's Rights,
And spurn at noble Blood; then Fabius rose,
And check'd the Tribune by the Consul's Power.
O, how I love the Man! my Tongue delights
To grow exub'rant in his Praise. — For ever
I must remember his consummate Wisdom,
His even Temper, and his matchless Patience,
Then, when his only Son, the main Support,
The Staff, and Comfort of his Age, was cropp'd
By Death! Just like a Purple Flow'r sprung up,

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Or

<sup>\*</sup> HANNIBAL.

Was the fair Youth cut down, and so he dropp'd His beauteous Head, bedeck'd with Blushing Honours. Heart-rending News to an indulgent Father! How must his tender Bowels yearn within him! None, but a Parent knows, what 'tis to lose A Son, an only Son, just come to Manhood, Bred up to Arts, and Arms, of lovely Aspect, Adorn'd with all the sociable Virtues, And seeming to be born to grace his Country! That such a One the unpropitious Heav'ns Should only let us Glance, and then Snatch from us, Is sad to think of; Worse, \* ah, worse to suffer! Enough to shock a Roman Resolution!

But see the Noble Fabrus! how resign'd!

None ever heard an impious Murmur from him.

He thank'd the Gods for giving him a Son;

A virtuous Son! For that he thank'd them more:

But wisely thought, that he should do them Wrong,

If he were Angry that they did Recall him.

Believe me, Friends! Our Children are a Blessing,

Which Heav'n does lend us; they are not Our own.

#### SCIPIO.

Immortal Fabrus! Happy Man, whose Mem'ry Is still so fresh, and dear to ev'ry Roman!
What would one give to be so prais'd by Cato?

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<sup>\*</sup> CATO speaks here experimentally, vide Book IV.

#### CATO.

View him in Private Life, with Wonder view him! Methinks, I fee him shaded all with Laurels At Home, from Noise and public Toils retir'd, Bent on Philosophy's severest Studies: With what laborious Vigilance he traces Antiquity through all it's dark Recesses! How deep his Insight into Divination, And all the Secrets of mysterious Knowledge! How fresh his Memory of Battles fought, And Sieges bravely won by Roman Conduct!

No Wonder, if his Conversation won The Love, and Praise of All: He sweetly mix'd A World of Pleasure with a World of Prosit. Oft have I listen'd to his grave Instructions, As to a Sybil big with Inspiration: And, what He spoke, I wrote, resolv'd to lose Not one important Sentence, not a Word, That dropp'd, like the Hyblean Honey, from him. As if I had divin'd (and so it was) That when this venerable Man should die, Rome, and the barren World must want a Fabius To help on Cato in Pursuit of Wisdom.

So, I remember, Plato tells the Story,
That, when the God-like Man, so fam'd of old,
Discours'd at Athens, All, that heard him, wish'd,
That he would talk for Ever. Well they knew,
'Twere better dubious Oracles were Dumb,
Than His unerring Wisdom put to Silence:

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The Thoughts of losing bim must needs be Dreadful, Without whom Greeks themselves must turn Barbarians.

#### LÆLIUS.

Not deathless Socrates, nor matchless Fabius, Drew more Attention, than Immortal Cato. As anxious Misers hoard ill-gotten Wealth; As Children listen to their dying Parents, And fain would catch in their Departing Breath; So do we gather up thy precious Sayings, And justly deem them as our choisest Treasures: Brighter than polish'd Gems, more pure than Gold!

#### CATO.

If you knew Cato, as he knows Himself,
Then would you lessen your Opinion of him,
Compar'd with \* Men of such illustrious Merit,
Whose Characters stand sacred, by themselves,
Foremost, unrival'd in the Books of Fame!
—Excuse me, that I dwelt on Fabius' Praises,
And spun the Thread of them to such a Length:
O! 'tis Divinely Sweet to celebrate
An Honourable Person Good, and Great!
Much more an Old Companion, and a Friend,
Who still is in our Thoughts, and near our Heart:
Musick is in his Name; his Name gives Rapture!
And never can our Tongue forbear to praise him.
O Fabius! I could talk of thee for Ever.—

<sup>\*</sup> Socrates and Fabius.

Friends, 'twas a Pleasure, something mixt with Pride, To bring that Noble Roman for an Instance, A pregnant Instance, a convincing Proof, That boary Age may boast of Happiness, Bloom with full Strength, and Grow Mature in Glory!

#### LÆLIUS.

With great Submission: All Men are not form'd For Posts of Honour, and Exalted Stations; All are not Fabil, Scipios, nor Catos. The Mass of People commonly is Rubbish, Rude and Unpolish'd, and hewn out for Slavery! Ye Gods! how sew are they, that purchase Fame By Great Exploits, such Deeds as build up Heroes! Few, when Old Age arrives, can bid it welcome, And say to Heav'n, "It is enough. My Soul

- "Tells me, it is fatisfy'd with it's own Actions:
- " I've fav'd my Country from impending Ruin,
- " From Foreign Enemies and Civil Broils:
- "I crush'd the Tyrant that usurp'd his Pow'r,
- " And bound him fast in Chains, to grace a Triumph.
- " Thanks to the Gods! I've liv'd enough for Rome,
- "And Glory." Few can sweeten pining Age
  With Thoughts like these, and thus support the Soul,

#### CATO.

Mistake me not, a Life, tho' undistinguish'd By a long Train of Victories and Triumphs; A Pure, an Elegant, and Sober Life, (If Virtue be not a meer Empty Notion) Must be attended with a good Old Age;

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As calm and smooth as the Pacifick Seas,
When scarce a Breath of Air slies o'er their Surface:
Bright as a Summer's Ev'ning, when the Sun
Slowly goes down, and glitters in the Clouds:
As sweet and pleasant, as Falernian Wines
Rack'd from the Lees, and running clear and strong,
Ev'n to the last, worthy to vie with NECTAR!

So Plato liv'd, with Justice stil'd Divine,
And as he hasten'd towards a Century,
His noble Pen, that gave the Wond'ring World
A Legacy worth more than half the World,
Dropp'd from his trembling Nerves, and he Expir'd
To breathe in happier Climes: With Speed, bis Soul
Flew to the Regions of Immortal Bliss,
To taste those Springs of Pleasure, and survey
Those verdant Fields which bis own Pencil drew.

So liv'd Isocrates, and Gorgias, fam'd
For Multitude of Years, and Depth of Wisdom!

\* He, Brave Old Tutor of Illustrious Youth,
When some rude Fellow put this Question to him,
How he could bear to drag his feeble Limbs,
And live a Skeleton, to fright his Neighbours?
Unmov'd, return'd an Answer worthy of him;

"I have no Reason to find Fault with Age;

" Age is no Load, where Youth has known no Vice:

" Think, as you please my Friend! I'm fix'd to live

" As long as Nature, and the Gods determine.

<sup>\*</sup> GORGIAS.

Ennius, whose Wit, and Harmony of Numbers,
Gain'd him Applause, and Love from all that knew him,
Saw the swift Course of Sev'nty sleeting Years,
And then Resign'd a Life oppress'd with Age,
And Poverty, the usual Fate of Poets!
But ev'n that Double Weight sat easy on him;
He knew no Grief, no Discontent, nor Anguish;
But Mirth, good Humour, and a lively Temper
Gladden'd his Looks, and grac'd the happy Sire.
He (for, I think, it is \* his own Allusion)
Like an Old siery Steed, that oft has scour'd
Th' Olympian Course, and won the glorious Prize,
At last, grown stiff with noble Toils, and Old
In Honours, was content to quit the Field.

#### SCIPIO.

My Ancestor, whom you entirely lov'd,
Both knew the Man, and bore a Friendship for him;
A Friendship built on the severest Virtue,
And such, as finds no Period, but with Life!
Amidst the burning Sands of Lybia's Desarts,
'Midst tedious Merches, difficult Rencounters
With Savage Men; the Pure, Divine Discourse
Of Ennius still did Recreate his Thoughts,
And smooth his Way to Conquest, and to Glory.

But condescend to hear a Young Man speak: The World's too forward to calumniate Age, And throw Contempt upon the Hoary Head:

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<sup>\*</sup> Vide Tully's Cato Major, Sicut fortis Equus, &c.

For thus Men Argue; well, or not, let CATO, The only proper Judge on Earth, determine!

" Age, when declining, puts an End to Action,

44 And renders Man, at best, an useles Drone:

" The Body grows an Hospital of Evils,

" Juiceless, and full of aching, endless Pains.

" Pleasure, the Food of Life, when we are Old,

Departs And we are on the Brink of Death."

#### CATO.

Oft I have heard these vile Suggestions us'd,
Which may have Pow'r to Instuence vulgar Minds;
But all Objections, colour'd o'er with Truth,
Should well be try'd, e'er we allow them Genuine:
Hasty Concessions argue a weak Brain,
Weigh Things, until the Fallacy appears.

But now the Sun exerts its scorching Heat,
Let us, my Friends! (because you seem disposed For longer Converse) each of us retire
T'enjoy the Cool of you high Marble Arch;
And there Examine, if Experienc'd Age
Has aught to answer all that Impious Scorn,
And Raillery, that sporting Youth throws on it.

CATO, SCIPIO, and LÆLIUS, Sitting down under the Arch.

#### CATO.

Does Age Unqualify a Man for Action?

And stop the Exercise of Godlike Virtues?

True, an Old Cripple cannot heave such Burthens,

Or shew such Strength, as a Young, Hardy Peasant: But are there no Affairs of high Importance Manag'd by Hoary Heads in Time of War, And smiling Peace? Has not a Body, worn With Toils of Life, and stooping tow'rds the Grave, Long Entertain'd a Heav'nly Guest within it? Long own'd a sprightly, vigorous Soul it's Partner, That always Acts, and Thinks, without Control, An utter Stranger to Fatigue or Slumber! What weighty Matters oft have been Transacted By the Severer Wisdom of Old Patriots? Had Rome, on her Sev'n Hills, stood safe so long, And been so oft Victorious, if Old Age Had been excluded from her public Councils, And none, but Boys, had Govern'd in the Senate? No; 'tis impossible, ev'n Youth should think so: And let me perish, but, in CATO's Judgment, Perfections plac'd in Nerves, and Brawny Limbs, Are proper to the Brute, but not to Man; Quite Foreign to the Majesty of Reason!

To call forth all the Vigour of our Minds,
And Exercise their Pow'rs on Glorious Objects,
'Tis this alone deserves the Name of Action.
Did Maximus, that beat the Carthaginian,
And made him know what 'twas to Fight with Romans,
Live, like a Sluggard? Did a Load of Years
Impede his Conquests? Or obstruct the Course
Of his Repeated Triumphs?——O, my Scipio!
Did your Great Father, Paulus, cease to act
More like a God, than Man, when Youth was over?
Or, rather, did not his Superior Courage

Boil

Boil in his Veins, and make him burn for Glory,
Amidst the Pressures of Declining Life?
Were the Fabriti, Curii, Coruncani,
Old useless Folks? Unactive in their Stations?
The Pest, and Burthen of the Common-wealth?
Or did they not, by their unblemish'd Conduct,
Protect their Country in the Worst of Times,
Promote it's Glory, and it's Real Good,
Greatly preferring That, before their Own?
True, Public Spirits! such, as Rome may ever boast of!
Without which, Rome, and ev'ry State, must fall.

Old Appius, when his Sight grew Dim with Years, (Great Soul!) Retain'd a fprightly Intellect,
And piercing Judgment, back'd with Resolution:
He, in sull Senate, when it was consulted,
In close Debate, If it were most secure
To let the Peace with Pyrrhus take Effect,
Warmly Oppos'd the Fathers, that approv'd it;
Expos'd their headlong Schemes, and guilty Measures,
And, when the Senate all sat hush'd, the Sire,
In Voice like Thunder, bid them think on Rome,
Remember, they were Men, that they were Romans.

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#### LÆLIUS.

Undaunted Man! he Acted with fuch Brav'ry,
As well becomes the Man, that loves his Country.
No Opposition of Contending Parties,
Nor the wrong Bent of a Deluded Senate,
Should strike him dumb; not ev'n the mighty Weight
Of Age, should bring a cold Indiff rence on him,
Or stop a Roman's Mouth, when Rome's in Danger.

C A T O.

### [ 29 ]

#### CATO.

Thou hast a Loyal Heart! I love thy Temper:

I wish some Luke-warm Senators were like thee.

But, Friend! be now convinc'd, Old Men are Useful; Depend on't (Lælius!) tow'rds the Close of Life, 'Tis our own Fault, if we are good for Nothing.

Have you not seen a skilful Pilot Guide A well-built Ship o'er the Imperious Surge? He fits fedate, and quiet, at the Helm, And, by his Prudence, brings her fafe to Harbour; Whilst the inferior Crew, that climb the Ropes, And still are bufy on the Deck, appear More Active far, and more Concern'd, than He: But 'twere Abfurd to think fo. Thus a Man, Without the meer Activity of Body, When Old, may wield the vast Machine of State. And not grow Useless, tho' he Seems Inactive. Nothing Magnanimous, and truly Great, Is brought about by Dint of strongest Muscles: Delib'rate Counsel, Constancy of Mind, Authority, and Conduct, lead the Way To high Exploits. These, these are Arts, my Friends! That purchase Fame, and ripen Men for Glory. And these are Manly Arts, that all belong To Meritorious Age. How rare to fee A Hot-brain'd Youth, an Able Counsellor! A giddy Boy may look on Age with Scorn, But the Raw, Unexperienc'd Youth, Deserves it. If CATO, without Breach of Modesty

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### [30]

(That lovely Virtue!) may have Leave to Mention The Name of Cato; Does the World suppose, That I, who, all my Days, have been inur'd To Warlike Toils, and was ev'n listed up From a low Station, to the Post of Conful, Now Cease to Ast at all, pent up at home, Unsit for further Military Service?

That all, I do, is to prolong a Life Unprofitable to my Friends, and Country?

Is it not known, my Friends! well known to All, How strictly Vigilant I am in Councils? How nothing, once, detain'd me from the Senate, Because the World should never pass this Censure, "A Law is made, but CATO was not there? O, with what anxious Labour of the Mind, Early and Late, have I bent all my Studies, Against proud Carthage, our Obdurate Foe!

Who knows not, that she Meditates our Ruin?
O, for One fortunate Decisive Blow,
To Humble her, and lay her Tow'rs in Ashes!
It must be done. Rome! Thou art not Secure,
Whilst Carthage is so—Heav'n won't suffer long
A Perjur'd Nation. Scipio! Dauntless Scipio!
What, if th' Immortal Gods reserve their Vengeance
For Thy Puissant Arm to execute?
I am inclin'd to think so—Friend, Remember,
Thy Name is Scipio: Let That fire thy Soul
With true Ambition, and a Thirst of Glory.
Remember him, that bore the Name of Scipio,
And tam'd the Africk Slaves; His Steps pursue.

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### [ 31 ]

He, if my Computation prove not wrong,
Just three and thirty Years ago, Resign'd
As Great a Soul as ever Fill'd a Roman:
His Fame Survives, Incapable of Death!
Prithee, go on to Imitate His Virtues;
Bend all thy Thoughts against the Tawny Sons
Of Africk: Let 'em feel thy Vengeful Arm!
Sleep not, till thou hast Raz'd that haughty City,
Which, in my wakeful Hours, disturbs my Thoughts,
And rises dreadful to me in my Dreams.
Then Cato shall be ever bound to thank thee,
Ev'n just, when he Expires, shall Cato thank thee,
For Ending all his Fears, and Saving Rome.

#### SCIPIO.

Great Patriot! condescend to hear me speak,
And tell thee Something, that does yet Surprize me,
Not long ago, dear Lælius, and I
Spent a whole Evening in a grave Discourse,
Touching that Wond'rous Man, you so Extol,
And Point out, as a Pattern to be follow'd,
Worthy indeed; but then, how hard to Copy!

\* That felf-same Night, when Sleep had clos'd mine Eyes,

Methought, I saw the Visage of a Warrior
Approaching me, with a Majestic Mien:
Such Consternation did I never know!
For each Particular Hair did stand an End,
And Horror seiz'd me, such as struck me Dumb!

He.

<sup>\*</sup> Vide TULL. Som. Scip.

When thus the Glorious Shade, in Friendly Manner;

- " Draw nearer, and remove thy needless Fears:
- " I'm Scipio. See'ft thou not Perfidious Carthage
- " Bent on Renewing War? Brave Youth! prepare
- " For Battle. Go, and Prosper. Act like Scipio:
- " And fince my pow'rful Arm could not Accomplish
- "The mighty Work, ev'n thy Right Hand shall do it.

Well-pleas'd he Spake, and with a Smile withdrew.

——And is there no Divinity in Dreams!

Gods! what a strong Desire I find within me,

To Gratify that Honourable Ghost,

To fix Rome's Empire, and to please old Cato!

But we too long have from our Subject Rov'd; Be not Offended, if I dare Recall thee, Thou Learned Advocate of Feeble Age.

#### CATO.

That noble Ardour, which th' important Vision Has stirr'd up in thee, fills my Heart with Joy: Scipio! Thou canst not make too bold with CATO.

But, fure, Old Age requires no Orator
To plead her Cause; Gods! They are Lost to Shame,
That dare Malign Her, on whom Deep Experience
Waits Sedulous, and gives Success to Astion.
Why did our Great Forefathers, truly Wise!
Call the First Council, in all Rome, the Senate?
Why are We stil'd, The Fathers of our Country?
Is it not Age, nobly adorn'd with Wisdom,
That Dignifies a Roman Senator?

Think

Think upon Sparta, where the Best of Laws Were kept in Force, and rigid Virtue taught; There Honour still was paid, wherever due, Youth was well Govern'd, and Old Age Rever'd. From thence let Rome learn Manners, let her blush. To fee Herself less Civiliz'd, than Sparta. Whate'er Men practife, this must still be true, Cool Reas'ning, and Affairs of Weight, belong To Sober Heads, Season'd with Years and Wisdom. The World has often felt the fad Effects Of being Rul'd by Inadvertent Youth. Can Empires hope to thrive, or States to flourish, When hafty Boys are left to hold the Reins? And the deep Arts of Policy depend On thoughtless Lads, who Want themselves a Guardian? Sure to Miscarry, as that head-long Boy, Who durst attempt the Chariot of the Sun, And vainly hop'd to Regulate the Seafons, And Guide the flaming Carr with blameless Skill: Till Phabus check'd his Hafte, and fav'd the World.

#### LÆLIUS.

But do's not Mem'ry fail, as Age comes on? Are not the bright Ideas of the Mind, When the fine Traces of the Brain decay, Quite overcast, like to a Summer's Ev'ning, Quite cover'd with a Cloud of dark Oblivion?

#### CATO.

The Soul of Man's endu'd with noble Pow'rs, She Apprehends, she Reasons, and Concludes; And Reminiscence is her main Perfection.
But all these Faculties Unexercised

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Contract a Rust, and lose their Native Brightness. The Understanding, Memory, and Judgment, Of Course will fail, be quite Expung'd, and Raz'd, Unless Philosophy dilates their Pow'rs, And calls forth all their hidden Strength and Vigour, Just like the Sun's refreshing Beams, that warm A tender Bud, and open all it's Beauties. Blame not old Age, when Reason's Lamp burns dim; 'Tis owing to our Want of Industry To keep it bright. Do's e'er the Soul grow Old? Would we bestow but equal Care upon her, With our frail Bodies, and our barren Fields, O! what a Heav'nly Crop would She afford us?

Thus Homer, Hesiod, and Simonides,
Bards of Renown! Thus ftern Philosophers,
Pythagoras, Democritus, and Plato,
Protracted Life beyond the usual Term,
Nor did their Studies find an Earlier Period;
Age could not Violate their lively Wit,
Nor hinder them in their Pursuits of Knowledge;
But All, like Heroes, ev'n in Love with Toils,
Sustain'd the Vigour of their Minds, 'till Death.

#### SCIPIO.

Thanks to Great Cato! we will Vindicate
Old Age henceforth from it's first Calumny,
Which now appears to Us in Genuine Colours.
Cato himself's a living Confutation
Of all, that can be faid to make it Odious:
How is he lov'd, carefs'd, admir'd, ador'd!
There's Something, like Religious Honours, pay'd him.

### [ 35 ]

Awe, without Rigour, temper'd with a Sweetness, Still recommends him to the Young, and Old: Whatever Conversation He is in, Cato is still Belov'd, his Friends Improv'd.

#### LÆLIUS.

My Heart is full of Gratitude to CATO,
And big with Admiration of his Wisdom.
How do his Precepts point out Happiness,
And clear our Minds from Prejudice and Error!

But now the envious Night, with dufky Wings, Spreads the fweet Face of Heav'n, and calls to Rest, In solemn Manner, Birds, and Beasts, and Men.

#### CATO.

Enough of Talk at present. Friends! to Morrow We'll meet again, and our Discourse resume. Sweet be your Slumbers, till the Birds awake! May all the Guardian Gods of Rome protect you!

#### SCIPIO.

CATO's a Guardian Angel to his Friends,
That Man, whom he Directs, and Loves, must Prosper.
The losing, for a while, the cheerful Day-light,
Strikes me with less Concern, than CATO's Absence.
Oh! how I long to see the Morn return,
And Rome's old Censor!——Lælius, faithful Friend!
Let thy sweet Garden be the destin'd Place,
Where we shall next behold his Godlike Face:
Mistaken Persians may Adore the Sun;
There's a more Real God, when CATO's come.

END of the FIRST BOOK.

we,



## BOOK II.

LÆLIUS in his Garden, Solus.

#### LÆLIUS.

FRiendship, Thou Ornament of Human Life! Thou Mystic Union of Immortal Spirits! Better it were for me to find the Absence Of cheerful Day-light, and the glorious Sun, Than be Depriv'd of this Important Bleffing. How vain is all the Roman Pomp, and Greatness? How empty, how insipid, Wealth, and Honours? What Pleasure can the stateliest Palace yield? What Mirth in Wine? or in Ambrofial Fruit What Sweetness? What these spacious Gardens round me? How fad, and lonely! fill'd with Shade, and Horror! What folid Comfort from Health unimpair'd? What ev'n is Virtue? What is Godlike CATO, Without the Presence of my Friend? O Scipio! Where art Thou?——Sure no Illness has befall'n him! I feel my Blood run cold at that Expression:

He us'd to be more Punctual to his Hour: Last Night, at Parting, he assur'd me, thus, "To Morrow we will meet, before Old CATO,

" And try to Recollect his Arguments:

"Twill please him, when he finds, that we have Weigh'd

" His former Lectures; that he has not spent

" His Breath in vain; but we grow Wife from CATO.

But here my Scipio comes! (Adleu to Sorrow!) Smiling, as usual! All, I'm sure, goes well. There's Grace, and Dignity, in ev'ry Gesture, His Countenance is sull of Truth and Honour!

## SCIPIO Enters.

#### SCIPIO.

Hail, worthy Lælius! Pardon my Delay, Some urgent Business kept me, till I fear, 'Tis past th' appointed Hour. I hope you're well.

# LÆLIUS.

Ten Thousand Jealousies began to seize me,
Th' Effect of Tenderness, that knows no Name!
Our Friendship has endur'd the sharpest Trials,
Our Souls are mingled, like the purest Streams;
And Scipio, and Lælius, are but one.\*
Then wonder not, if I am rack'd with Tortures,
When you're forgetful of your Bosom Friend,
A Friend, that needs must die at your Displeasure,
And hardly breathes the common Air without you!

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<sup>\*</sup> Vide LEL de Am.

#### SCIPIO.

I know the firm Affection of thy Heart,
We never Lov'd, like mean and vulgar Souls,
And may you Hate me, Lælius, if my Breaft
Glows not with an Untainted, Mutual Ardour!
But here is Cato—Lælius is my Friend
For ever! and I Rev'rence Cato, as a God.

# CATO Enters.

# CATO.

I had been Present sooner, worthy Friends!
But some Great Business call'd me to the Senate:
Can you believe it! tho' strict \* Laws are made
T' Extinguish Brib'ry, yet, ev'n Brib'ry's there?
That some Grave Senators, for sordid Gain,
Wou'd Sell their Liberties, and Give up Rome?
That, what is still yet more, they wou'd not Scruple
To Pawn their Gods, and Throw off all Religion?

## SCIPIO.

Dismal to Think! Some, of Patrician Blood Oft take the Freedom to launch out too boldly, And turn what's Sacred, into Ridicule: The Sybils Books, deem'd Holy and Inspir'd, By ev'ry virtuous Roman, are become (Does it not Sound Incredible?) the Theme Of Public Raillery, and Licentious Wit.

## CATO.

Degenerate Wit! how full of Guilt and Danger! How Dear a Jest is that, which stains my Soul!

<sup>\*</sup> The Cincian Law was particularly strict against Bribery of all Sorts.

Are there no Righteous Gods, that Rule the Skies, And Punish Men? Is there no Vengeance o'er us? Impiety may Shake the Walls of Rome: Vice is a greater Foe to Her, than Carthage. But let Us leave this Melancholy Subject, Cato can do no more, for wicked Rome, Than He has done. If She must fall, She must

—Methinks, I fee an Awful Shape before me, The Creature of my Fancy, like Old Age, Drefs'd in a decent Garb, with cheerful Looks: "Go on, she seems to say, Undaunted Cato! "And plead my long-neglected Cause; Repell "The bold, impertinent Attacks of Youth.

Obedient, tho' to an imagin'd Voice, Let Me the Second Argument Explore, Brought to Discredit that Old comely Matron, And rudely Laugh Her out of Countenance.

"Curse on old Age, it all our Strength impairs, 
"And fills the Body with Infirmities!
Such is the Language of unthinking Mortals!

Abfurd Complaint! I'm forry, that the World Can fay, that ever any Roman us'd it:
Too fure an Indication of a Mind
With dim Suffusion veil'd, and arrant Folly;
Or Diffolutely Bent, a Slave to Lust!
When frantick Age would Bring back vig'rous Youth,
Recal it's former Strength of Bones, and Sinews,
Stirr'd up with warm Desires, and restless Longings,
To Run thro' an Unworthy Scene of Assian,

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Perhaps,

Perhaps, to Double all it's Guilt, and Shame, Act over, what's th' Effect of Brutish Force, Or Carnal Appetite, (Alas!) to Do Once more, what better it had never done!

CATO's grown Old: A Century has pass'd him, But never forc'd a Murmur from his Lips: I dare Appeal to Him, that Makes the Thunder, I have not once Repin'd, but still been Thankful. A Hardy Swain, fresh with the Bloom of Years, As well might ask the Gods, To give him Nerves, Such, as the Warlike Elephant may Boast; As I could offer up this Pray'r to Heav'n, With Decency, or any Shew of Reason;

" O ye Immortal Pow'rs! look down in Pity,

" On a decrepid Wretch, diffress'd with Age!

" Make Youth, and all it's Warmth, return upon him.

" Make him Begin the Stage of Life afresh:

" And give him Youth, Immortal as Your own.

Such Wishes are Prepost rous, out of Nature, And Heav'n Abhors such Incense: Grateful Pray'r \* Must be a Just Request, not the Lewd Cravings Of Appetite Debauch'd, or Blinded Reason.

The Strength of MILO Grew into a Proverb,
His brawny Arms could rend the toughest Oak,
And bend it's stubborn Limbs, which Wind, nor Tempest,
Nor Lightning shot from Heav'n, cou'd e'er Subdue:
He, when grown Aged, if Report be true,
Once, on th' Olympian Course, Betray'd a Mind,

<sup>\*</sup> Vid PLAT. ALCIB. 2.

Greatly Impair'd, Debas'd beyond Expression!
When the Wretch Pin'd, and Sicken'd at the Sight
Of vig'rous Wrestlers Acting Manly Feats;
And with a Sigh, Repeated from his Heart,
Exclaim'd against the Weakness of his Shoulders;
Thrice did the Fool, with Tears, Exclaim, "O MILO!

What would I Give, if thou wert Young again?

" Young, as thou wert, when I could Lift an Ox

"With Pleasure; Fling with Ease a craggy Rock,

"Or, with these Hands, now cramp'd with trembling Age,

"Could have Torn up the whole Dodonean Forest." Fit Language only for a Brute to utter!

Reason Refines a Man, Exalts his Thoughts;
He looks on Health, and Strength, as outward Bleffings,
And thanks the Gods for his Proportion of them.
But his Great Soul is Bent on Nobler Views,
Than Low Attainments, which to Flesh belong:
With Love of Virtue, and of Wisdom, Fir'd,
He Lays out all his Life in their Improvement;
Until they shine in their Unsully'd Lustre,
And spread the Brightest Rays of Glory round him.
To fill the Mind with various Kinds of Knowledge,
And make it Scorn Pursuits, that are beneath it,
Is the sure Way to Honour: Here, to Excel
Is truly Excellent, the Height of Greatness! |
Here, even Ambition is no Crime, but Virtue!

O! had I Leisure to Recount the Names
Of all those Deathless Sires, whose Learned Labours
Serve to Improve, and Civilize the World,

Whofe

Whose Vig'rous Studies Triumph'd over Years; I must Unfold the Sacred Books of Fame, Shew a Surprising List of Greeks, and Romans Immortaliz'd in Characters of Gold.

#### LÆLIUS.

Forgive me, CATO! if I interrupt thee; What Orator, with Dignity and Grace, Can e'er Sustain his Part, and Gain Applause, If he's to Mount the Rostrum for his Client, With Fault'ring Voice, and Lungs with Age decay'd?

#### CATO.

I know not, how it is: but Cato's Old; You fee, what Silver Locks his Temples Grace! His Hoary Beard wears an Uncommon Length: But, from my Inmost Soul, I thank the Gods, (The Authors, and Preservers of my Being!) That Yet these Lungs, which Life Inspire, are strong, And with Unwasted Vigour Do their Office; Ev'n now, that Tuneful Melody of Voice, Which Nature gave me, and no Art Improv'd, Charms more than ever, and is Mellower Grown, Sweetly Expiring; in Decay Delicious! Much Like the Snowy Swan's Prophetic Strain, (Instructive Emblem, not unmark'd by \* PLATO!) Just ready to Expire, She's heard to Sing Her own fad Elegy in moving Accents: Her Dying Voice is clear, from Hoarseness free, And fitting on the Bank of murmuring Waters,

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<sup>\*</sup> Vide PLAT. PHED.

# [ 43 ]

Or gliding mournful down the Silver Stream, She feems to Rival Philomela's Notes, And fill th' Adjacent Woods, with Softest Music.

Tell me, what meets with greater Veneration;
Point out a comelier Spectacle on Earth;
What gains more Love, and draws more strict Attention,
Than a Grave, Good, Old Patriot, that harangues
The People, when the Public Good requires it?
With what superior Grace does ev'ry Word
Flow from him? Soft and Mild, his Eloquence
Drops on his Audience like the Morning Dew.
Authority attends on his Discourses,
And, if they want the Fire of Noisy Youth,
Yet the deep Sense, and well-digested Periods,
Deliver'd with a Calm and Even Temper,
Discover Prudence, and Intrinsick Weight:
So Shallow Waters Rage and Foam the most,
Whilst the deep Stream Untroubled Glides along.

# SCIPIO.

To be an Orator, is a Perfection,

Cato! That You, and more like You, may Boast of:
But Nature lavishes her Gifts on Few:
The Arts of Thinking, and of Speaking Well,
She gives with sparing Hand: How Rare to see
Youth, or Old Age, with Eloquence Adorn'd!

# CATO.

Thanks to the Gods, that CATO has a Tongue To plead the Orphan's, and the Widow's Cause, And serve bis Country! Happy He, whose Voice Divinely Charms, when Rome Requires his Succour!

OF

# [ 44 ]

But what if all the Pow'rs of Elocution

Vanish, as Paralytick Age comes on?

Has the Old Patriot nothing left to boast of?

To Recreate himself, and Profit others?

Tell me, who Disciplines the Roman Youth,

And trains them up to Arts, and Arms, and Wisdom?

For whom is that Important Work Reserv'd,

But for Grey Hairs? a Pleasing, Glorious Toil!

Such as Thy Ancestors (Great Scipio!) lov'd,

Content not to be Wise Themselves Alone,

But fond to make, ev'n Others like Themselves,

And Build up Youth on Virtue's firmest Basis.

In that Old Portico, of Doric Model,
Erected in the midst of Scipio's Gardens,
Where Rome affords a Venerable Prospect;
Oft, heretosore, I've seen Æmilius stand,
And Publius too, with Crowds of Pupils round them.
The two Great Sires, with Pleasure, seem'd to dictate
Sublime Instructions: Long they Flourish'd both,
Insusing Knowledge into Tender Age;
And Heav'n, well-pleas'd with their Divine Employment,
Gave them a fresh Recruit of Vigorous Spirits,
Sufficient for the Lamp of Life to Last
Clear, as at first, and, with a Blaze, Expire.

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# LÆLIUS.

None will presume to contradict thee, CATO!
That some Renown'd Examples Shine in Records,
Of Old Men sourishing in Youthful Strength,
And filling the last Intervals of Life
With Virtuous Deeds (so great METELLUS liv'd,
Knowing

Knowing no Weakness, nor yet Pause of Action, Till Death; Ev'n Cato is a Living Instance!)
But, ah! what Objects strike us ev'ry where,
Ugly, and sad to look on, with an Aspect
Horrid and meagre, pale as trembling Ghosts,
That walk their Nightly Rounds to frighten Mortals?
And what are these, but Men worn out with Age,
And dire, Incumbent Evils, that attend it?
Enough to shew, what Havock stubborn Time,
And Years, can bring on our frail Constitutions!

#### CATO.

Young Man! forbear to mention Grievances
That flow from Youth mispent, and vitious Courses;
Believe me, 'tis unjust, to heap on Age
Reproaches, more than it deserves to bear.
Give Hellish Lust it's Due; severely Lash
Intemperance; there spend thy Keenest Satire,
Thou canst not bring too black a Charge against them.
These, Lælius! These, exhaust the Vital Juices,
Emaciate Men; whilst Innocent Old Age
Is griev'd to find them dwindled into Shadows.

Learn the Greek Tongue, whilft \* Youth befriends thy Studies,

(A Language fit for Gods, that speak in Thunder!) I charge thee do it——Xenophon will tell thee, How Cyrus, that brave Prince, for Empire born, Stretch'd on his *Death-bed*, where *We* all must come, Gave God-like Precepts to his Weeping Sons,

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<sup>\*</sup> Cato learn'd the Greek Tongue, when he was Old. Vide TULL. de SENECT. p 200. Ox. Edit.

And others: " Hear me, (faid the Dying King)

- "The Way to Health, the Way to Strength, and "Honour,
- " Is, To be Virtuous. Virtue ne'er wants Youth,
- " Nor Health, nor Vigour, nor Immortal Bloom.
- "Thanks to the Bounteous Gods, who gave me Life!
- " And made it Profp'rous! Not, thro' all it's Progress,
- " Did I e'er feel a Symptom of Decay;
- " Shew Cyrus one Enfeebled Part about him!
- " His Joynts are firmly knit, unhurt with War!
- " True! He shall Die, but fresh with Strength and Glory!
- "And, when he Dies, he shall not cease to Be.
  - " Mistaken Friends! weep not at my Departure,
- " I shall be Somewhere, when I am not Here.
- "The Soul, which ne'er was feen by Mortal Eye,
- " Exifts Immortal, and Unbody'd Shade,
- When Man expires. Then, then shall Cyrus live,
- " When all is Life, and all is Soul about him.

Excuse me, Lælius! if I grow Prolix,
(Age is addicted to the Love of Tales)
But how am I in Transport lost to think
On Nestor, kept alive by Homer's Pen!
The Long-liv'd Greek, with Pleasure counts th' Exploits
Done by him, whilst he thrice beheld Mankind
Decay, and Rise: Years heap'd on Loads of Years,
Extinguish'd not his Eloquence, or Valour.
The Name of Nestor warms ev'n Cato's Veins,
And fills him, Scipio! with the Hopes of Lise
To bless the Day, when Carthage is no more—

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# [ 47 ]

## SCIPIO.

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Long live, Great Cato! long as Nestor's Days! Cato's Inferior to Him but in Days.

What Sweetness dwells for ever on thy Tongue?

What Terror waits upon thy Martial Prowess?

If Fate Reserves another Hannibal!

To storm our Gates, to call us forth to Battle,
And set the jarring World again in Flames;

Let Cato live; And, Carthage! Thou shalt Fall.

Then Rome shall have no other Foe, but Rome.

#### LÆLIUS.

And may he live to fave her from Her-self! Live to restore the Ancient Roman Virtue, To call back Justice, and to expiate Guilt!

Nor have we Cause to dread the Loss of Cato; Bless'd Patriot! how we gaze with Wonder on thee! Some Pow'r Invisible supports thy Strength, And keeps thee Sase, that thou mayst Guard Mankind. Else Heav'n's Indulgence had not showr'd upon thee, Such Blessings: Assive Youth, and Strenuous Age!

# CATO.

Heav'n claims the highest Gratitude from Cato, Without whose Favour we are helpless Beings; We should ev'n cease to Be: No more, than Creatures, Therefore Dependent! 'Tis to Heav'n I owe That Fortitude, which still bore up my Mind, Thro' all the Hardships, and the Toils of War, And carry'd me secure from Clime to Clime, Loaden with Conquest, and the Spoils of Nations.

To the same Bounty of the Gods I owe,
That all my Youthful Fire is not consum'd,
But still a kindly, gentle Warmth runs thro' me,
Supplying all the Vigour Nature asks.
I'm able yet to Succour the Distress'd,
To mount the Rostrum, and to plead a Cause;
Who-e'er sees Cato turn away a Client,
And leave his Wrongs to be Redress'd by Others?
Is he not Hospitably kind to Strangers?
Is not the Welfare of his Friends, and Country
The Study of his Life? Is Life itself
Esteem'd by him too dear a Sacrifice,
Or Worth one painful Thought, when Rome demands it?

#### SCIPIO.

Great Soul! we know thy Worth, and we adore thee; Whate'er is Brave, and Good, belongs to CATO.

O, be not angry, if I speak my Thoughts Enlighten'd, and improv'd, by thy Discourse!

It ill becomes a Man advanc'd in Years,
To boast of Sinews, and of equal Vigour
With fresh, Uninjur'd Nerves: And 'tis Presumption
For untaught Youth, Impertinently Gay!
To slight Experienc'd Age, that claims Respect.
Behold! how Nature, Mistress of the World,
Dresses in sweet Variety each Season;
Spring, Summer, Autumn, and the boary Winter!
So she bestows, on ev'ry Part of Life,
Endowments proper to adorn it's Station.
Life slows on Regular, thro' all it's Stages:
Youth makes it swell up in Tumultuous Tides;

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But Riper Age cools and abates it's Fury : As it draws nearer to Eternity, That Mighty Gulf, which fwallows Time's whole Empire! It learns a quiet, and a gentle Motion, Gliding unruffled in the foftest Current. Thus, when grown Old, we are mature for Death, But not unfit to Live, and Season others With fuch Experience, as our Years have gain'd. And what's Corporeal Strength, Gigantick Force, Weigh'd, and compar'd with Pythagorean Wisdom? Why should Old Men their Weakly State Deplore, And ask a new Supply of Younger Spirits? Have they not trac'd the Boundless Fields of Knowledge, Reap'd num'rous Harvests, gather'd up Experience? From long Pursuits Return'd, successful, Home, Laden with Riches, and the Spoils of Wisdom?

#### CATO.

Experienc'd Age, a Young Man's Strength Requires
No more, than Youth wants Crutches to Support it.
Hast thou not seen (my Friend!) Old Massanissa,
That dear Numidian Prince, whom Elder Scipio
To his Lost Realms \* Restor'd? (a Noble Work
Worthy of Scipio, and the Best of Romans,
To Pluck Usurpers down, and set up Monarchs,
Whom Nature, and the Gods, design'd for Empire!)
He (strange to tell!) ev'n now, Exults in Youth,
Amidst Old Age; Walks, Mounts the Fiery Steed,
Marches Bare-headed, sometimes over Hills
Bleak with cold Winds, and shiv'ring Snows; and oft

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<sup>\*</sup> Vide Liv. lib. 30. cap. 44.

# [ 50 ]

Endures the scorching Heats of Lybia's Sands; Indiff'rent in his Choice; still fresh for Toils!

Use Exercise, and Temperance; Learn these Virtues, Which, when the Evining Tide of Life Arrives, Will all the Rigour of Old Age Abate, As Winter Frosts the Sun's kind Warmth Dissolves.

## SCIPIO.

My Father, Cato! was no Stranger to You;
(Pardon me, if his Name provokes my Tears!)
But neither Exercise, nor Abstinence,
Nor a Chaste, Virtuous Life, could all suffice
To Crown the Patriot's Head with Length of Days.
Sickness, and lingring Pains conceal'd that Lustre,
Which would, with Double Strength, have shone upon
him,

Had he been able to Lay forth his Genius In it's true, native Greatness. So I've seen A Sullen Cloud obscure a Glorious Day.

# CATO.

Some Constitutions are not Good by Nature:
And, just like Lamps plac'd in unwholesom Air,
That burn but weakly; so their Languid Spirits
Oft need Recruits, or else, by slow Degrees,
Expire: Here double Diligence and Care
Will scarce preserve the Tenement of Clay
In Coarse Repair. The crazy, tender Frame,
With the least Injury, will fall to Pieces.

But, Friend! I beg you, Hear me with Attention; The Human Body is a Cabinet,

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That holds a Jewel of the Richest Value,
Worth more than All the Roman Arms have won.
It is the Soul, my Friends! an Active Being,
Immortal, pure, and to the Gods Ally'd!
Here wisely lay out all your Gen'rous Pains,
To keep it's several Faculties at work,
And Cultivate them with the Best Improvements:
Else, when Dim Age Invades the Case of Flesh,
Darkness will spread the Mind, and Clouds of Error;
A Total Darkness, without Hopes of Day!
O Spiritual Blindness, Dismal and Forlorn!

Not with more Vigilance, and deep Concern,
Does the pale Vestal Watch the Holy Fire,
And Cherish, Day, and Night, the Gentle Flame:
Than ev'ry Wise and Virtuous Man Observes
The Posture of his Soul; Improves it's Brightness;
With curious Eye, inspects the smallest Blemish,
That fain would Darken, and Impair it's Light,
Creep o'er the Mirrour, like a Mist or Dew,
And spoil the bright Resection of the Face
Divine, Th' Eternal Author of it's Being!

For want of this due Care, and well-spent Labour, Age grows Delirious, Sluggish, and Inactive:
Just like some Antient Fabrick laid in Ruins,
The Pity, or the Scorn, of All that see it!

Remember now, I charge you, these Injunctions; Go on, Illustrious Youths, as you've Begun, To tread the unfrequented Paths of Virtue, And let your Minds be fully bent on Wisdom!

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Thus you'll behold the last, frail Part of Life Shine bright; Adorn'd with all that's Great and Lovely; August Authority, and high Esteem.

You'll Scorn to wish for new Recruits of Strength,
To Live o'er Life again, Again Repent.

All, that Young Men Possess of Real Worth,
You'll, yet, Enjoy, and only Want their Follies.

Let the Nerves slacken, and the Limbs grow weak, The Mind shall flourish in Immortal Youth, Unhurt amidst a Load of dire Oppressions, The Wrecks of Sickness, and the Crush of Years.

CATO has more to fay; But Business calls him. Whate'er Remains of our Important Subject, Some other Season, we'll Discuss. Farewell?

Exit CATO

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## SCIPIO.

Let us go Home, and e'er we Sleep this Night, Call to Remembrance, what has pass'd to Day, What Cato Spoke, and what the Gods might Hear.

## LÆLIUS.

O Scipio! Matchless Friend! when Thou art with me, The Loss of Cato hardly does Affect me:

I hear Him with a secret Kind of Dread;

I love him, but that Love is mix'd with Fear:

From Thee, Sweet Soul! each Thought, each Word does flow

With graceful Tenderness, in Accents mild, Such as Inform and Ravish all my Soul!

SCIPIO.

# [ 53 ]

#### SCIPIO.

Kind Lælius! thou shalt Sup, this Night, with me; I durst not Importune the Censor's Presence: Affairs of Moment call the Patriot from us. Happy, that we so long detain'd him here! Caro has left Us to take Care of Rome.

So it oft' happens in the Realms Above,
At some great Banquet, when Tremendous Jove
Retires from the Inferior Deities,
To weigh th' Event of Things, and Rule the Skies:
All pay low Homage at his Parting Nod,
And wait, with Patience, for their Sovereign God.

END of the SECOND BOOK.

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CATO



# CATO MAJOR.

# BOOK III.

SCIPIO, Sleeping on his Couch, Surprized by CATO and LÆLIUS.

## LÆLIUS.

SEE, Cato! our dear Friend lies stretch'd at Ease Upon his Couch; and Sleep, the gentlest Blessing That Heav'n imparts to Men, with soft Oppression Has seiz'd his drowsed Sense: His Fancy's lost In Multitude of Dreams. Alas! I hear him Cry out with eager Voice, Immortal Cato! Again—he cries—Proud Carthage is no more!

# CATO.

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# SCIPIO.

OCATO!

I blush to be surpriz'd in such a Posture,

That Scipio, gay, with all the Bloom of Youth,

Should

Should thus give up himself to Indolence;
Whilst Cato's watchful for his Country's Good!—
O! how I blush to think on't? Trust me, Friends,
My suture Conduct shall be an Atonement.
But while the dear Remembrance of my Dream
Is fresh, permit me to Rehearse it, Cato!

It needs must be, that when the active Soul, Perceives her Partner, with hard Drudg'ry, tir'd, And all it's Spirits sunk in sweet Repose; She grows more free, acts like a Spirituous Being, Wantons at large, and, charm'd with Liberty, Becomes Enamour'd with a Thousand Objects.

Methought, I saw Great CATO stand before me, And Lælius with him: His Divine Instructions Fill'd me with Wonder and Delight: He spoke, As he is always Wont, in Style Sublime, His Sentiments were Deep, his Speech was Graceful; Sound were his Doctrines, not abstracted Notions, Fetch'd from the Clouds, and empty Speculations; But Rules laid down, to Terminate in Practice. Bless'd Entertainment! (for who would not Sleep For Ever, to Enjoy fuch Pleasing Visions?) But on a Sudden, the whole Scene was chang'd, Order was loft, and wild Diffraction follow'd. Crowds of Ideas, ill connected, fwarm'd All o'er my Brain, Creating hideous Forms: Not more Imperfect, and Confus'd the Dreams Of fuch as Labour with fome dire Difeafe. At length the Solemn Pomp of War appear'd, (A glorious Sight!) Ev'n Dipo's lofty City,

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In all her Grandeur Rose before my Eyes,
Seeming Invincible!—Like that proud Queen,
To whom she owes her Rise, with haughty Scorn,
She, from her Height, look'd down upon the Ocean,
And saw it break it's Billows at her Feet.
But (ah!) what follow'd, would Transport thee, Cato!
If it were Real, something more than Dream:
I found myself (Prodigious Post!) Entrusted
With the Command of all the Roman Legions,
To Finish, what my Ancestor Begun.

What a new Face of Things Appear'd in Carthage! I faw her close Besieg'd, and loud Alarms Shook ev'ry Street; and ev'n My Name struck Terror. How did her losty Tow'rs, like Ilium's burn! And Smoaking Temples, fill the Sky with Horror!

But—Cato! when the News of the Surrender Arriv'd, Excess of Joy at once Awak'd me.

# CATO.

Excess of Joy must needs Awake thee, Scipio!

Carthage Besieg'd, Half Burnt, and All Surrender'd,

Must, with Uncommon Gladness, swell thy Mind;

Enough to Rouze Endymion from his Slumbers!

This Dream's an Omen of thy future Greatness.

## SCIPIO.

Your Condescension highly will Oblige us,
If, mindful of your Promise, you resume,
That long-neglected Subject, Hoary Age!
Hear, what Voluptuous Men are wont to say:
Old Age! I Dread thee. Thou art void of Pleasure,
Barren of Ev'ry Thing, that Glads the Soul!

CATO

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# [ 57 ]

#### CATO.

Believe me, Scipio! 'tis a Groundless Cavil,
And such, as None, but Libertines will Use.
The Chaste Delights, that must redound from Virtue,
Can ne'er be Reap'd by such Degenerate Minds.
O Cato! Bless the Gods, that thou art Old,
Arriv'd at that Full Age, where Folly Ends,
Where Vicious Habits Die, and Virtue Reigns.

Hast Thou not heard of \* Him, whose Skill survey'd Earth, Sea, and Air, and the Empyreal Sky?
Who Taught ev'n Plato Knowledge? Thus, of Old, He Bless'd his Countrymen with wise Instructions:

- " Tarentine Youths! Reform: And, e'er too late,
- "Imbibe Good Counsel; Live by Wisdom's Rules:
- " Corporeal Pleasure is the Bane of Life,
- The fure Attendant, and the Curse of Youth!
- " Hence the Perfections of the Mind are loft,
- " And Men, grown Savage, strive t' Unhinge the World:
- " Hence Treach'ry, Rapes, Adulteries and Murders,
- " Make dreadful Havock, and provoke the Gods.
- " Hence ev'n the Soul grows black, and all Impure,
- " Alas! how chang'd from what it ought to Be,
- " And Was at first! The Purest Gift of Heav'n!
- " Immortal Spark of that Calestial Fire,
- " Once fetch'd from Jove's high Altar, to Enliven
- "Our Senseles Clay"!—Thus the Tarentine Sage, Warn'd Inadvertent Youth. Now, more than ever, Mankind is lost—It has Abandon'd Virtue,

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<sup>\*</sup> ARCHYTAS. Vide HORAT. Ode 28. 1. 1.

Immers'd in Vice! My Friends! the dire Effects
Produc'd by foul Intemperance and Riot,
Distract the World, and make Old Cato Weary
Of Dwelling longer in this Sink of Vice.

#### LÆLIUS.

Thou Imitat'st the Gods in being Patient,
When Wickedness Abounds: The Gods Prolong
Thy Life, to keep Mankind from Growing Worse.
What Bare-fac'd Wantonness would Rome Behold,
If Cato's Eye, whose Bend does awe the World,
\* Makes Lewdness Hide itself, and ev'n Grow Modest,
Was Clos'd, for ever Clos'd?

#### CATO.

Thanks to Old Age, that Kills the Ranker Weeds Of Nature, and keeps down her wildest Efforts! That gives Men Temper; Weakens their Desires, To Blacken o'er with Guilt, th' affrighted Conscience, And Do, what Good Men tremble but to Think of!

# SCIPIO.

It is Reported; Heretofore at Athens, + A Great Philosopher, in Public, Taught, That Senfual Pleasure was the only Good, The End, and the Perfection of our Wishes: A Dang'rous Dostrine, that I Blush to Think of!

# CATO.

Think on it with Contempt, as it Deserves; And, if it's Author meant Corporeal Pleasure,

<sup>\*</sup> Vide VAL. MAX. Lib. 2. Cap. 10. SENEC. Epift. 97.

<sup>†</sup> EPICURUS.

And not that pure, unmix'd Delight, that flows
From a Divine, and Intellectual Calm,
From a Serenity, and Ease of Mind;
Treat Him, and all the Impious Herd, with Scorn.

But whither does my Ardent Zeal transport me? Ye Bounteous Gods! give Young Men Sense to judge, Where Honour's due, and make them fond to pay it; Fond to bestow on Age, Well-plac'd Respect, Which frees us from the Luxury of Youth, Surfeits, and all the Drudgeries of Vice.

And where's the Harm, Good Scipio! if Old Men Grow Chaste and Sober; and what Time the Fates Allow them Life, is all Sedate and Cool, Serene, and Calm, as a clear Summer's Sky, When Mid-Day Heats give Place to Gentle Winds! Mistake me not, a few calm, temp'rate Moments Are better, than whole Years mispent in Riot. Happy the Man! (the Gods might style him happy) Who, like FABRITIUS, full of Fame and Days, Retires from Rome (the Scene of Noise, and Business!) To the Sweet Bleffings of a Rural Life! There lives, like his Great Ancestors, content With frugal Diet, fuch as Nature loves: Methinks, I fee our Old, Renown'd \* Distator, Returning from the Fields, which his own Hands Had Till'd; The Wond'ring Swains about him Croud, To hear Instructive Stories, which he tells, Not Grudging; Thus, in Peace, he Recreates

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<sup>\*</sup> FABRITIUS.

Himself with Chearful Meals, and harmless Talk.

Believe me, Cato ne'er will bid Desiance
To Temp'rate Mirth; he can be Wisely Gay;
Enjoy a Friend with Inossensive Pleasure;
Use all the Freedoms, \* Xenophon Allows;
This He can Do, my Friends! and still be Cato.

Witness, ye Sabine Fields! that what I say, Is true. There oft in my Calm, Healthy Dwelling, My Friends slock to me in a Winter Ev'n; Well-pleas'd, I heap on Wood with Lib'ral Hand, Abating Frosts and chilling Damps, that rise, By well-compacted Fires. When Summer Heats Return, and Syrius glows, we choose a Bow'r To Solace in. The Gen'rous, Sparkling Juice Of My Own Grape, Contributes to our Mirth: We Innocently Quaff, and shun Excess.

### LÆLIUS.

Bless'd Neighbourhood, where the Bounteous CATO, lives!

Gay in Old Age, and kind to all about him! His Presence makes the Sabine Fields Elysium.

### CATO.

Old Age draws Comfort from this pleasing Thought, That it has pass'd the Scorching Heats of Youth, And travels forward in the Cool of Life.

Life is a Fever, when it fires Young Veins, And all our fancy'd Pleasures are but Dreams.

Sober Enjoyments wait on Aged Men,

<sup>\*</sup> In his Sympofiacks.

And that, which they are bless'd with, must be Real.

Old Age Wants nothing, if it Wants not Virtue,

To make it a full Scene of Ripen'd Joys.

It is the Harvest, that must crown our Wishes,
And yield a Glorious Crop of Solid Comforts:

Lust lies subdu'd, and it's fierce Flames expire,

Unsully'd Reason shines in all it's Lustre.

Whate'er we Loath, whatever breeds Contempt,
Satiety or Pain, or foul Reproach;
All that is Brutish, and degrades our Nature,
Vain, Short-liv'd Pleasures! These Old Age Resigns,
To Feed on Joys that are Sublime and Godlike.

Which do You most Approve, my Friends! to Live Scorch'd in the Fire of wild, unconquer'd Lust, Or Rush on Headlong, driv'n by sierce Ambition, Perplex'd a thousand Ways, Envy'd, Oppos'd By Multitudes, Contending to be Wretched:

Or else, like some Brave Vet'ran, that Retires, From the thick Tempest, and the Cloud of War; Sated with Boist'rous Life, to quit the Toils, And fruitless Vanities, that Youth Delights in; To Study what Concerns us most; Converse With our own Selves, and choose a calm Retirement, Obscurely Wise, and All Alone in Peace?

# SCIPIO.

How are my Thoughts quite chang'd from what they were?

The Strength of CATO's Reas'ning has Convinc'd me: Ev'n I begin to Wish, that I was Old; And Youth, and Gay Amusements charm no more.

nd

CATO.

#### CATO

Take this Advice: Employ your tender Years In Useful Studies; lay up Stores of Knowledge, Discreetly Provident, till Hoary Age Arrives, demanding Subsidies from Youth.

So, doubtless, you have seen th' industrious Ant, Hoard up her Treasure, while the Summer lasts, And Arm herself against th' Inclement Winter: Emblem of Prudence, form'd for our Instruction!

# SCIPIO.

O CATO! how did my Old Father's Friend,
Sulpicius (that Great Man!) with Pleasure spend
His latter Days! His Comprehensive Skill,
Measur'd the Globe of Earth, and Scann'd the Heav'ns:
From him no Planet could conceal it's Course,
Or Virtue; His deep-searching Mind foresaw
The Sun, and Moon's Eclipse; what Time, and how,
Darkness would come to veil their Splendid Orbs,
Surprising to behold! Think, what high Raptures
Must fill a Mind so vast, when it Explor'd
Nature's Prosoundest Secrets with Success,
Trac'd her thro' all the most perplexing Mazes,
And sound it's Generous Labour was not lost.

### CATO.

What Numbers could I mention, that indulg'd Themselves, when Old, in Pleasures worth Enjoying! Old Nævius, who sirst wrote the Punick War, And Plautus, that inrich'd the barren Stage, Were gay in Thought, when Old; unhurt with Years!

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Livy, that first began the Comick Scenes,
I saw, and knew: He spun out Life with Ease,
And his last Ast, Crown'd the Old Bard with Glory.
Crassus, Cethegus (that known Prodigy
Of Eloquence!) both knew Extreme Old Age,
And sound it was not Joyless, but Replete
With Comforts not to be express'd with Tongue,
Such, as They Relish'd, such as Cato feels!
Alas! if we compare the Baits of Sense,
The Luxury of Feasts, the Sports of Youth,
The Charms of Beauty; All these Gross Allurements,
With the Chaste Raptures, and Delights, that flow
From nobler Searches after Truth, and Wisdom:
How do these fruitless Joys betray a Cheat?
Sink in their fancy'd Worth, and lose their Credit?

So have I feen a Spurious Diamond,
Shewn by itself, in a false glaring Light,
Dart forth a vig'rous Ray, and look like Genuine,
Deceiving vulgar Sight; but if it vies
With the true Brillant, all it's Lustre fades,
A sudden Dullness clouds th' Imagin'd Gem,
And gives it all at once, it's true Complexion,
Wan as the Moon, when Phoebus 'gins to rise!

Friends! (to be fhort) be mindful of this Counfel, As You grow Old, Endeavour to Grow Wifer: Years propp'd with Wisdom, cannot prove a Burthen.

## LÆLIUS.

I am Convinc'd, Old Age has been Abus'd, Dress'd up in Ugly Garb to raise Abhorrence: What once I could not think of, but with Horror, Now Pleases me: Thanks to the Gods, and CATO!

Of those choice Pleasures, Innocent, and Healthful,
That spring from the Pursuit of Husbandry:
These Recreations, Old Experienc'd Men
Cannot but know, and, to the full, Enjoy.
And, if I may have Leave to speak my Thoughts,
These Pleasures are of a Divine Extraction;
Pure, and Unmix'd, and what the Gods delight in!
Pan, with the Rest of Sylvan Deities,
Loves only Woods, and Fields, and Crystal Streams.
What Wonder, therefore, if the Best of Men,
The Brave, the Wise, have Till'd their Lands with Care?
Pry'd into ev'ry Scene of Country Business,
And run the Circle of it's Pleasing Labours,
With Unmix'd Comfort, and Unenvy'd Prosit?

# CATO.

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<sup>\*</sup> CATO wrote a Treatise on Husbandry.

<sup>†</sup> Hasion. 9 Virgit.

In lofty Numbers, with Success, shall sing Immortal Georgicks—Phoebus, God of Light! And thou, Pale Queen of Heav'n, whose Insluence guides Each Season! Liber, Thou! and, Bounteous Ceres! Who fatten with Your Fruits the Kindly Glebe: And, Ye Propitious Fawns, and frisking Dryads! Ye Guardians of the Woods, and Lawns, approach! Proprietors of what I would attempt To Praise; Inspire my Mind, Ye Deities, Who love the Fields, to sing, as they deserve! Few, Soft, and Easy, let the Numbers flow!

Hail, ye Saturnian Lands! Fair Latium's Born! Parent of Heroes, Arts, and Bounteous Crops! How shall I Sing the Blessings You impart, To Honest Husbandmen? O! could I write, Like Brave Old HESTOD; You should be my Theme, And Latium's Praises should not stoop to Greece. What need I wish for Hamus' cooling Shades, Thessalian Grotto? the Rich Sabine Soil, Can furnish out Delight enough for CATO. How pleasant to contemplate Providence In Nature's Works, that are fo fraught with Wisdom, And deep, Unerring Skill? Sweet to behold Each Creature breathing Artifice Divine, And pointing out to Faithless Men, a God! Sweet to go forth, when the glad Spring returns, And fee the Meadows cloath'd in chearful Green: See ev'ry Plant, and humble Shrub peep forth, From Earth's Prolifick Womb: Admire each Bud, Op'ning it's Beauties to the Morning Sun: Behold. E

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Behold, from the minutest Seeds inclos'd
In fertile Glebe (surprising Spectacle!)
Trees shoot out vig'rous Branches to the Skies,
And propagate a Shade for Future Ages.
Sweet to survey the Liv'ries of each Season,
Vary'd with Ornaments peculiar to 'em!

How well do Rural Prospects strike the Eye! A large, and beauteous Field, with Harvest Deck'd, When gentle Zephyrs play upon it's Surface, Floats, like the Ocean. Curious is the Texture Of ev'ry Bearded Ear, that's plump with Grain, And bows it's Head in Gratitude to Ceres: A Fence of Bristles cloaths each Spiral Hord, Deterring little Birds from Impious Thests. Bless'd Husbandmen! Too Happy, if you knew How much you're Bless'd!

# LÆLIUS.

O, may I interrupt you
Without Offence! The Vigilance and Care
Requir'd to plant, and dress Luxuriant Vines,
Is, of itself, sufficient to Employ,
And to Divert Old Age: the pleasing Toil
Ne'er Ends; the Year's whole Course demands our Labour,

# CATO.

A wise Improvement of the fruitful Vine, Adds Profit to Delight. 'Tis vain for me, To hope to crowd in Verse the various Arts, Of Teaching the Young Tendrils where to Climb: Not, if Inspir'd with Lungs of Solid Brass, And Eloquence Divine; could I Express
The curious Methods, and the Glorious Pains
Requir'd, to Bring the Vintage to Perfection.

#### LÆLIUS.

'Tis strange the Vine, that boasts such Noble Juice, (Such, as the Gods, if it be True, Delight in) In ev'ry Branch, that from it's Trunk Extends, Betrays such Weakness, and so frail a Nature: Unable to support itself, it loves
To Clasp, whate'er it meets: The Elm is found Most Dear to it's Embrace; with Luxury
It wantons round it, like the Curling Ivy,
That twines about the Rev'rend Oak, and Shades
The Brows of Poets: So will Vines Expatiate
Too far in Useless Limbs, unless, in Time,
Some Skilful Hand apply the Crooked Knise,
(Severe, but proper Method of Correction,
To Stop Exub'rant Pride!)

#### CATO.

Hast Thou not seen,
When all Things round thee look in Vernal Bloom,
And Genial Warmth inspires each Plant, and Flow'r,
When Heav'n's Indulgence Smiles on all the Earth;
How well-prun'd Vines, secure from noxious Winds,
And Southern Storms, put forth their Purple Gems,
Their Leaves Expand to the Propitious Sun,
And, with fresh Verdure clad, salute the Spring?
It was the Spring (nor shall I change my Thoughts)
When first the World was made, and Infant Light
Sprang out of Chaos. Then a Vernal Beauty
Cover'd the Earth, the Stars began to shine:

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Then first appear'd the Iron Race of Men, Plants grew, and Cattle graz'd in Fields Untill'd.

Prithee (my Læltus!) turn thy wondring Eyes To the warm Side of Yon delightful Hill; Seeft thou not there a large Extent of Gardens, Glowing with Grapes (Grapes love the Sunny Hills) Oh, how the Prospect fills my Soul with Pleasure! Dispos'd in comely Ranks, and Beauteous Order, They cause Astonishment in the Beholder; The Purple Clusters Glitter in the Sun.

As, when in a long Tract of rifing Ground, Fierce Troops, well Marshall'd, stand in dreadful Pomp, And all the War is rang'd in just Array; Thick Gleams of Fire shoot from the Warriors Shields, And dazling Arms; The Field looks Gay with Horror: Thus Regularly Great the Vintage shines, Pompous! and BACCHUS, Flush'd, Appears like Mars.

# SCIPIO.

Grant Scipio Pardon, such as Lælius found, And He will Speak; but ne'er can Speak, how much The very Thoughts of Rural Joys Transport him, Describ'd by Cato in such lively Colours.

Others may Gilded Palaces Admire, In Love with Splendid Evils: Let Ambition Rack their Enflaved Minds, till, tir'd of Honours, With Guilt Attended, they Repent their Choice, And look with Envy down on Lower Stations. But let Me Cure the Maladies of Life, And Soften the Incumbrance of Old Age,
With Country Pleasures, and a sweet Retirement.
There, let the cooling Grotts, and Vales delight me,
Where gently flowing Streams the Thoughts Compose,
And Quiet Ev'ry Passion that Arises:
Inglorious let me Dwell in Innocence;
Rivers and Woods be all my Happiness,
And let me never Blush to Live like Cato!

#### CATO.

Hail Agriculture! Best and Healthiest Boon,
The Gods have Giv'n to Men! Thou canst not Chuse,
But make them Happy! ev'n beyond their Thought,
And Knowledge, Happy! But from Thee be Far
Those that Love Sloth! All Drones be Far from Thee!
Thy Pleasure, and Thy Labour's Infinite,
And Innocence, and Prosit both attend thee!

Vines need much Culture. The Slow-thriving Olive Prospers Unprun'd, and with small Industry Takes Root: The Earth itself, will, Unmanur'd, Moisture enough supply to make it Flourish: Loaden with Fatness, it will spread it's Boughs, Fearless of Harm, and raise it's Peaceful Head.

Apples, when Planted in the Soil they love, Shoot up by their own Strength, and scorn the Helps Of Human Art; proud of their Native Vigour, And Independent, they Aspire at Heav'n.

Friends! Should I now Attempt to lay before you, The Diff'rent Sorts, and Names of Shrubs, and Plants, Trees, and the Various Fruits, which Earth affords;

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Much

# [70]

Much more, if you should ask me to Describe The Ample Province of the Husbandman: How, with the Morning Light, fresh Scenes return Of Pleasing Toils: How well the Times to Sow, Plough, and Manure his Lands, must all be known; When known, Observ'd: How much the Care, and Breed Of Cattle ask Good Skill, and serious Thought: How 'tis, to make the Barren Tree Adopt Strange Cyons, and, e'er long, itself Admire, With Leaves, and Fruit Adorn'd, but not it's Own! How well the Ancient Husbandry of Bees, Their Laws; and Manners should be strictly Weigh'd, If we would Govern that Important Nation, With Glory, and Success; and how the Arts Of ARISTEUS, must our Thoughts Employ, If we defire to fee their Progeny Gain Strength, and Numbers Equal to their Labour.

Should I, Not conscious of the mighty Work, Endeavour now to trace the Harmless Pleasures, That Crowd for ever on the Husbandman, And fill up ev'ry Hour, from Peep of Morn, Till it is Night, and all the Birds Retire:

I might as well Enumerate all the Sands, By Zephyrs toss'd upon the Lybian Shore;
Or, when rough Eurus blows a Horrid Tempest, Fatal to Ships, count ev'ry boist'rous Wave, That breaks it's Fury on th' Ionian Strand.

Let this suffice for an impersect Draft, Of Rural Happiness; and Know, my Friends! 'Tis all within the Pow'r of Virtuous Age, Far gone in it's Decline. What Sight more bless'd, Than a Grave Sire, content to dwell beneath His spreading Vine, and reap Delicious Fruits! From all th' Inveterate Plagues of Avarice free, Not Sour in Temper, Gen'rous as his Wine! That Age Improves, and Mellows into Nestar!

Thus, in Times past, the Roman Patriots liv'd, And ev'n Distators from the Plough were brought, To lead our Armies, and subdue the World.

If any Real Fault Old Age attends,
(And, ah!—we know that Young and Old may Err)
'Tis, that it loves to be Prolix in Talk,
And likes a Tale fo well, it cannot leave it.
Cato offends in this, and asks your Pardon.

# SCIPIO.

CATO ask Pardon, where he merits Thanks, And raises Wonder from Sublime Discourse! As well the Sun, who with it's Light and Heat, Enlivens and Invig'rates all the Earth; Might ask to be forgiv'n by Us below, For all the Sunshine, and Continual Favours, Which it bestows on this Dark nether World.

## LÆLIUS.

When Men are Virtuous, and not prone to Ill, When Men grow Wise, and the thick Mist of Error Falls from their Eyes, and lets them clearly see The Charms of Naked Truth, Unprejudic'd; When Mild Astrea shall Return to Earth, And her Bless'd Footsteps Glad the Hearts of Men, Then Cato's Merals may grow Dull and Tedious.

E4 CATQ.

#### CATO.

Can I, while Life Remains, do Good to Others?
Can I affift my Friends with Good Advice?
Or do a Kindness to an Enemy?
Cato is Ready: He'll Rejoice to do it.

Farewell, Dear, Matchless Friends! The prattling Humour,

That I indulge so much, begins to Flag: Let what Remains Wait till the next Occasion, And Old Age Want a-while her Advocate.

#### LÆLIUS.

Farewell, Thou Best of Men!—Dear, Scipio! Hear me, Art thou not Charm'd with Cato's Gay Description Of Country Pleasures? Art thou still Enamour'd With Smoaky Rome? and all the Empty Pomp Of Worldly Greatness?

# SCIPIO.

I Contemn it all,
Look down with Pity on the Pride of Monarchs,
And long to breathe the Air of wholesom Fields,
Where all is Innocence, and all is Beauty.

# LÆLIUS.

Then let us both Retire to Rural Joys,
And taste the Sweets of a Dear Country Life:
There we'll Improve the Friendship we've Begun,
And make the Flame, that's kindled, burn yet brighter,
Till it grow strong, and mount into a Blaze:
There we shall live (Dear Friend!) Obscurely Happy,
Knit to Each other, with the Purest Links

# [ 73 ]

Of Undissembled Love: In Distant Ages, As long as Fame preserves our Names, Mankind Shall Read our Story, and believe it Fistion.

### SCIPIO.

Thy Soul is always big with Gen'rous Thoughts:
O! how Divinely do'ft thou Talk of Friendship?
Sure I was Bless'd, when I found out my Lælius;
Amongst a Multitude of Faithless Mortals,
Faithful, and only ever Faithful found!

Let us Retire, Both to one Country Seat, As near, as possible, to Godlike Cato's: And there, in Sweet Recess, from Business free, Spend the Remainder of our Days in Peace.

But, ah! Some Weighty Thought diffurbs my Breaft, Remember Cato!—He exhorted Scipio,
Never to Rest, till he had Levell'd Carthage,
And laid that haughty, Stubborn Foe in Ashes.

### LÆLIUS.

Oh! Then will Lælius follow Scipio's Fortune, Thro' all the Hazards, and the Pomp of War. How shall an Ardent Friend forsake his Mate? Or Suffer him to march Alone to Danger, And Risque a Life more Precious than his Own? Not so have I been Taught: My Native Temper, And Education, prompt me still to Honour, Thanks to the Gods! a Gen'rous Mind inspires me, That looks on Life with Scorn, and thinks ev'n Death Assumes a Lovely Shape in Virtue's Cause.

# [74]

#### SCIPIO.

I know thy Nobleness of Temper, LALIUS! May those Just Beings, that look down upon Us, And Punish, or Reward the Deeds of Men, Defeat my future Hopes of Fame, and Conquest; If ever I Conceiv'd the least Suspicion Of thy Unblemish'd Faith, and Rigid Truth! --- O! What a Tenderness for Lælius' Safety, Seizes my Soul, and chills me all with Horror! Should You Go forth, when the Shrill Trumpet calls, And Roman Legions shout for future Glory; Should You Go forth, and in the Field of Battle Fall by my Side, all over Glorious Wounds! O Lælius! See mine Eyes brim full of Tears! Let me Persuade, Oblige thee, not to venture A Life that Merits more Extent than Mine. If 'tis Decreed by Fate, that I must fall In Punick Wars, before the Walls of Carthage; Welcome. But Grant, Kind Heav'n! that Lælius may Survive me long! That Better Half of Scipio! He will be careful to Redeem my Body, From Hostile Hands, and give it Decent Burial. Those Obsequies, however Sad, and Solemn, Are the last Office, that a Friend can do, To pacify the Dear, Departed Shade.

### LÆLIUS.

My Heart is all on Fire; It glows with Friendship: I feel the noble Passion, like a Tide,
Rush on me with Tumultuous Force, Enlarge
My very Soul with Bright, Exalted Notions
Of Mutual Love, and Thoughts too big to Utter.

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As, when the Sybil, fam'd of Old for Skill Prophetick, felt th' Incumbent God upon her; Long would she struggle with the Weight, and try, To Shake him off: O'erwhelm'd with Extasy.

# SCIPIO,

Lut Us Both Join in Pray'rs for Cato's Life; He'll Teach us, what are Virtue's Nicest Rules: And, could He See thy Heart, He'd bid me, Lælius! Grapple thee to my Soul with Hoops of Steel,

#### LÆLIUS.

Now let Us Each Retire to Private Studies, There Recollect, what CATO gave in Charge: The Gods prolong that Good Old Patriot's Life, In Pity to Mankind, that Wants such Blessings! When He's Departed, who will teach us Virtue, And be Himself, the Lively Pattern of it?

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#### SCIPIO.

O ye Immortal Pow'rs! be Merciful;
Continue long Your Fav'rite Cato to us!
And guard the Man, that Awes us into Goodness!
Thro' Him Your Altars Smoak with Sacrifice,
And Solemn Vows, and Pray'rs ascend the Skies;
Cato, where Vice grows Bold, can grow Severe,
And strike on Impious Minds, Religious Fear:
Cato's the Soul of Rome! Should He Expire,
How great a Prop, would Sinking Rome require?
Virtue would Feel the Stroke, Prepare for Flight,
And Leave a Sinful World Involv'd in Night.

END of the THIRD BOOK.



# CATO MAJOR.

# BOOK IV.

CATO, Solus, Sitting in his Study, with XENO-PHON's and PLATO's Works lying by him.

CATO.

TO Be, and not to Be Employ'd in Thought,
What is it, but to Live, like Senfeles Beings?
A Blot conspicuous in the fair Creation!
Monsters of Men, and a Reproach to Reason!
Let the vile Wretch, that wastes his precious Moments,
In low Pursuits, Gorging the Baits of Sense;
Content himself to forfeit higher Claims,
To be less Useful, than a Vegetable;
And, tho' endu'd with Human Shape, to fall
Beneath the Brute, Last in the Scale of Being!

The Pleasures, that Result from Contemplation, And Sober Thinking, are, indeed, Sublime, The Pride of Cato, and Delight of \* Jove! TTF

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<sup>\*</sup> Vide ARISTOT. ETH. ad NICOM. of Contemplation.

# [ 77 ]

That's the true Nectar, and Ambrofial Food,
That Recreates the Gods, and keeps them Young,
Fresh with Eternal Bloom! What Charms, What
Sweetness

Does Solitude afford, Refresh'd with Study?
Bless'd with the Converse of the Brightest Authors,
Whose Writings live Immortal as their Souls:
'Tis a choice Blessing to retire from Men,
Persidious Men! and Live among the Dead,
Secure of Counsel, and from Treach'ry free!

CATO! Thou canst not Murmur in the Presence
Of Xenophon, and Plato: Deathless Names,
I love to Mention, and, as Gods, Revere!
Two Prodigies, that Rose, and Shone together!
And, taught by one Great Master, how to shine,
Did, with United Rays, Illuminate
The Darken'd World, and free Mankind from Error!
Tell me, Ye Gods! (For You can best inform me,
Who are the Fountain of Mysterious Knowledge)
Which Lofty Genius, of Those Two, Inspir'd
With clearer Light, and more Exalted Notions,
Hath Reason'd best on that Bright Principle,
And Source of Reason; The Pure, Heav'n-Born Mind!
Which best Describ'd Socratick Truths, and drew
The Great Athenian in his Liveliest Colours?

How am I fill'd with Wonder, when I think \* On Cyrus, talking of his Future State?

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<sup>\*</sup> Vide XENOPH. de CYRO.

# [ 78 ]

As on the Couch his Royal Limbs were Stretch'd, And Death approach'd him, but, difarm'd of Terror, He feem'd t' Anticipate Cælestial Bliss, And his Wing'd Soul, Mature for Flight, contemn'd All Terrene Glory, Bent on winning Heav'n!

I hate thee, Epicurus! Bold Affertor Of Dreadful Errors! \* This Audacious Mortal, Durst call Religion, Superstitious Fear, A Weakness nourish'd up in Tender Years! The Bane of Mirth, and Fault of Education! But let Heav'n's Hoft, the Sun, and Moon's bright Orbs, And all the Stars; Earth's Globe, and Neptune's World, Let All, we fee around us, Testify, There is a Spirit Immense, Diffus'd thro' All, That moves the whole Machine, Himfelf unmov'd! He must Exist, an Independent Being, Who claims our Homage! Breath'd a Soul into us Immortal, near akin to his Own Godbead! That Particle of the Divinity within Us, No Ages can Extinguish——It must Live, Happy, or Wretched, in a Life to Come! PLATO! Thy Reasoning's Just. No Groundless Notions Belong to thee, nor Airy Speculations: All, that thou dost Advance, is Demonstration, And takes fure Hold of Serious, Thoughtful Men: Thy Doctrines came from Heav'n: The Gods Inspir'd Thy Godlike Master, and Thy Master Thee!

<sup>\*</sup> Vide LUCRET.

# [ 79 ]

CATO is near the Grave, but then his Being Shall be continu'd, while his Body Moulders: The Soul flies Swiftly to her Native Skies, And when Those Skies, the Earth, and Sea shall perish, In one Conflagrant Mass; secure from Ruin, She'll See the World's Great Fun'ral Pile consum'd, And Wrap Herself in Immortality: Bless'd Immortality! Joy of Old Age! Substantial Food of Life! What Man that Breathes, Can bear this Abject Thought, To be no more? To Die is to Begin to Live for Ever!

But hold. I am Regardless of my Friends:
This, I remember, was th' Appointed Hour
Of Meeting Them—But, ah! what means the Boy,
Thus to intrude on my Devoted Hours?

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### Enter BOY.

## BOY.

Scipio, and Lælius, both fend Health to Cato, And feem to wait Impatient, till they fee him.

### CATO.

Go, tell 'em, that I shall Rejoice to see them: Books always should Give Place to Faithful Friends.

# Enter SCIPIO and LÆLIUS.

### CATO.

Welcome, ye Courteous Youths to my Apartment? This Visit is a Kindness done to CATO.
To Solace his Old Age with Friendly Converse,

Is one fure Method to prolong his Life. What News from Carthage, Scipio? Is it Plotting Pernicious War? Still bent on Our Destruction? How comes it, that her Tow'rs are yet Secure? Are Perjury, and Fraud such Puny Crimes, As not to call some chosen Thunder on Her?

# SCIPIO.

The Gods are Patient, and Connive at Mortals; They oft suspend th' Uplisted Arm of Vengeance, Unwilling to inslict too Speedy Justice; Cities, and Empires, have their Destin'd Periods, And, when Heav'n thinks them Ripe for Ruin, fall.

### C AT'O.

Whene'er I hear that hateful Name of Carthage, It makes me Do amis, and lose my Temper. I'll strive this once, to drive it from my Thoughts, And finish my Defence of Hoary Age.

What saidst thou, Lælius! when we Commun'd last, And I stood Patron for Declining Years?

Didst Thou not call an Avaricious Bent
Of Temper, Sure Attendant on the Man,
Whose Head is Grey, bedeck'd with comely Age?

The Love of Pelf, as Life draws near it's Close,
Spreading it's dire Infection thro' the Soul,
And gaining Strength, as Human Strength Decays?

I'm struck with Wonder, but to hear such Cavils: Can low Desires, and grov'ling Hopes of Gain, Lay hold on Mortals just at their Departure, And torture them with Pangs, that Misers seel?

Friends!

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# [ 8i ]

Friends! You've been told, that Life's a Pilgrimage, A tedious Journey thro' a Vale of Tears:
The Traveller would faint without Supplies, And Bounteous Nature, always gives Enough To bring him to the End of all his Labours. But 'tis Prepost'rous, 'tis Absurd, 'tis Madness, To vex ourselves with Anxious, guilty Fears Of Penury, or Want of Fit Recruits
To Hold up Life, when Life's so near it's Period. It can't be So. If any Cure be found For Av'rice, 'tis Old Age, whose sure Abode, Is on the Consines of the Grave; 'tis then, If ever, that the Miser will be Free; Unless the Gods, in Judgment, six the Plague On some Poor Wretch, and Blend it with his Soul.

### LÆLIUS.

\* Friend Terence has a lively, pleafing Scene,
Where Chremes and Old Menedemus meet,
Just in the Close of Ev'n, and fall to Talking:
You see the Latter in a Coarse Attire,
Returning faint, and weary from his Fields;
His Anxious Looks betray a Restless Mind:
A Mattock and a Spade his Shoulders Gall,
Oppress'd enough by a great Weight of Years!
His Neighbour Chremes, does with Justice chide him,
For giving up himself to Endless Toil,
And Doing Sordid Things, that ill Became him.

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<sup>\*</sup> Vide TER. HEAUTON. Att I. Seen. I.

But all in vain. Tho' Wealth Encreas'd upon him, Like a Strong Tide, and Years did make him bend, Tow'rds that Dear, Wretched Earth, from whence he Sprang,

Yet, still he fear'd, lest Penury should seize him, E'er Death's Arrest did come. His Avarice, And painful Cares pursu'd him to the Grave, Diseases Incident to Age and Folly!

#### CATO.

Diseases which are still th' Effects of Folly, But only Accidents of Age!

### SCIPIO.

O CATO!

We both Submit; but, with Impatience, long To hear thy last Reply to Vain, Young Men, Who brand Old Age with Infamy, and call it The Heaviest Evil, that can light on Mortals! Because with Trembling Hands, and Feeble Knees, It hovers o'er a Gloomy Precipice, And stands but Tott'ring on the Brink of Death, Which yields a Dark and Doubtful Prospect to Us.

Have You not seen a Tempest Big with Horror, At Ev'ning rise, and darken all the Ocean? The Sad, Sea-faring Wretch, who needs must Sail, And trust himself to Winds, and Storms, looks pale; And shudders at the Hazard which he runs.

So must the Aged look agast, when Death Bids them launch out into Eternity;

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And rove Uncertain in a Boundless Space, Or (what is Worse) Surrender up their Being, And fall, from whence they sprang, to Thoughtless Dust.

#### CATO.

When will Mankind be freed at length from Error, And shaking off th' Impediments to Knowledge, Obtain a Livelier Sense of Things before them? Of Good and Evil; Real Pain and Pleasure? Of Life, with it's Incumbrance of Diseases, And Death the Period, and the Cure of All?

Old Men must Die; The Jocund Youth proclaims: And who, that's Old, and Wise, would fear to Die? Let us sit down, my Friends! and Reason calmly; If Death Annihilates, we Are no more, The Living Principle within Expires: Incapable of Pain, and out of Being! What have we then to Feel, or Fear from Death? But, if the Soul Survives It's Stroke, and Lives Immortal Somewhere, in a Blissful State; Who would not chuse to have the Prospect near him, And Die, without Regret, to Live for Ever?

### SCIPIO.

The Gayest Lad, that walks the Streets of Rome,
May chance to Drop by some Sad Stroke; but He,
Who Leans on Crutches, soon must Sink beneath them.
He can't ev'n Hope t' Enjoy the Day-light long,
The Chambers of the Grave are Ready for him.

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CATO.

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# [ 84 ]

#### CATO.

He cannot Hope, 'tis true; what Grounds for Hope? At least for Confidence, where All's Uncertain? And the best Tenure that we hold in Life, Is but a little Breath, a Fickle Being, Which often just Exists, and is no more? But let the Stripling Hope for Length of Days, And num'rous Years to come: Yet Hoary Age Claims the Pre-eminence: What anxious Youth Hopes only for, the virtuous Sire Enjoys; Free from the Pain of tedious Doubts and Fears, He thanks the Gods, that Convoy'd him with Sasety Thro' all the Hazards, and the Storms of Life: While Other Mortals, fir'd with Youthful Projects, Tos'd to and fro, in an Unquiet World, Oft suffer Shipwreck, and their Hopes are lost.

### LÆLIUS.

And 'tis a Pleasure, which the Old Enjoy,
To See Raw, Unexperienc'd Men, Engage
In Life's sad Conflicts; Sometimes plung'd in Evils,
And Scarce Surmounting them! whilst Secret Joy
Gladdens their Souls, to find themselves Arriv'd
Secure already at the Silent Haven,
Where all is Calm, and Dangers, far Remote,
Are heard like Distant Thunder, or the Noise
Of Falling Waters; a Delightful Sound!

# CATO.

Such Pleasure, as is Caus'd by Men's Missortunes, Believe me, Friends! is mix'd with too much Guilt,

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And Morror, to be Envy'd: 'Tis Unknown To Ev'ry Gen'rous Heart; It is Inhuman! Cato's a Stranger to fuch Impious Joy. He is well pleas'd, when all his Friends are fafe; He knows no Foes, but Perjur'd Carthaginians; And whom the Gods Detest, he cannot Love.

But to Return—We Talk of Length of Days, And Num'rous Years: But what, in Human Life, Can boast Duration? Gods! We Talk amis: Extend the Walking Shadow, Spin the Thread, As far as it will Go: Let us, ev'n Live, As long as the \* Tartefian King, beyond The Common Term, to Wonder at Ourselves: And yet this CATO calls not Living long. Mark, what is Transient, in Continual Flux, And call it Durable; but 'tis not fo. That's truly Permanent, that Knows no End. The Fame, that Springs from virtuous Deeds is Lasting, Immortal, as the Soul, that's Conscious of them! Unalterably fix'd, and worth Pursuing! But what's an Hour, a Day, a Month, or Year, That pass unthought of, and Return no more? The Heav'ns themselves shall melt away; but Virtue, Shall ev'n Survive the Ruins of the World.

How happy is it, that a Life fo short, Is long enough to Act our Parts with Honour, And quit the Stage, tho' Early, Ripe with Glory?

And

Few

<sup>\*</sup> ARGANTHONIUS, a King of Spain, who liv'd a Hundred and Twenty Years. Vide TULL. CAT. MAJ. VAL. MAX. Lib. 8. Cap. 13.

Few Years well spent, will bring Us to Perfection: The Smallest Circle may be yet Compleat; And have Illustrious Virtues Throng'd into it. Who would not Live well here, from Day to Day, To the last Minute that our Lamps keep in, Then Die in Peace, and Wake to Perfect Joy? O wish'd for Lot of Good Old Men!

#### SCIPIO.

I've heard
Gay Youth, and Hoary Age, not ill Compar'd,
To Vernal Bloom, and Autumn's Beauteous Stores.

#### CATO.

An Apt Resemblance too! We Reap the Fruits Of all our Virtues, when we're Old: 'Tis then, Our Glory Shines in it's full Height and Lustre, Which only Blossom'd in our Tender Youth. And, O the Gentle, Silent Stroke of Death, Which lays Old Men to Sleep! (Bless'd State of Ease!) Whilst Dire Distempers, with Tumultuous Force, Rush on Impetuous, like a Mighty Torrent, And Tear the Youthful, Vig'rous Man asunder. Death to the Aged is a Kind Relief, That Nature gives them; when th' imprison'd Soul, Without much Struggle, takes her long Farewell, Wing'd for the Flight, and leaves the Lifeless Clay.

I charge you Both, My Friends! Remember Cato, Remember this Advice, which flows from Love; Thro' Life's whole Course, Observe, to Gods, and Men, Your Duty, and, with pious Deeds Becalm Your Minds. What Joy on Earth so Great, as Conscience Unruffled,

Unruffled, and a Heav'n of Peace within?
'Tis this inspires us with a Gen'rous Scorn
Of Death, and Smooths the Face of Wrinkled Age:
This guides us Safe in ev'ry tedious Step,
Thro' this Vain World (th' Abode of Sin and Woe!)
When violent Pains Besiege a Stooping Carcass,
Then does the Mind Erest itself with Vigour;
Stronger, By Weakness of the Body, Grown,
And more Discerning, as it Hovers o'er
Futurity of Bliss, and Sees it's Home!
Secure in Innocence, and Gay with Plumes,
It Smiles on Danger, and Expects it's Flight.

# LÆLIUS.

Thrice Happy He, who, full of Years and Virtue, Surrenders Life! 'Tis Nature, then, Diffolves With Ease the Fabrick, that she Built; Untwists Life's slender Thread, and We Depart in Peace. Cato is gliding gently down the Stream Of Time; Undaunted, the Great Sire beholds Eternity before him, (Boundless Ocean!) There must He Launch secure of Happier Climes; But not Uncall'd for. 'Tis Presumption, Cato! (Is it not?) boldly to Desert our Station In Life, without the Leave of Him, that Gave it?

### CATO.

All Wise Men Think so. Thus Pythag'ras taught, "Our Life is not Our Own, but His, that Gave it." Jove is the Great Commander of the World; Quit not thy Destin'd Post Unauthoriz'd; Life is a Warfare, that we all must Hazard.

SCIPIO.

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# [ 88 ]

#### SCIPIO.

What if, in Times to come, ev'n Suicide
Shall gain Repute, be counted Roman Brav'ry?
When, Crush'd with Evils, a Desponding Mind,
From the drawn Dagger Seeks for Present Ease;
When, Big with brave Disdain, a Noble Soul,
Rushes Indignant to the Gloomy Shades,
In Hopes to Find a Cure from Lethe's Stream.

#### CATO.

Whatever Soul, o'erwhelm'd with deep Despair, Goes out of Life Enrag'd; Believe me, Scipio! Flies full of Guilt, and never sees Elysium: At least, It Merits no Reward—
Forbid it Heav'n, that Cato, or bis Friends, Or bis Posterity, should be Too Hasty!
Let what will happen, still the Gods are Good, They won't Inslict more Ills, than we can Bear. With Patience to Endure their Chastisements; With Great Contempt to Look on Fortune's Frowns; To be Serene in Spite of Clouds and Tempests, Is truly Great: 'Tis that is Roman Brav'ry!

# LÆLIUS.

Whene'er a Friend, as Dear to Us, as Life, Is snatch'd (O Dreadful Thought!) for Ever from Us, Do Floods of Tears become a Noble Roman? Or can He well forbear to pay his Debt Of Sorrow, and weep o'er the Sacred Urn? Pardon, Good Cato! this Digression from me, Since 'tis a Doubt, that you alone can Solve.

#### CATO.

'Twas Solon's Wish, To have his Death bemoan'd, His Urn bedew'd with Tears; and All to shew, How well he once was lov'd! But Our Old Bard Thought more Sublimely, than the Greek, when thus He Sung: "Let none, with Grief Esseminate, "Attend my Obsequies; No Sighs be heard, "Nor Unbecoming Tears be shed for Ennius!" Secure of Immortality, He Slept: From Him shall Future Poets learn to Sing Of Arms, and Heroes in the Lostiest Strains, And make Succeeding Ages all their Own.

#### SCIPIO.

Secure of Immortality, and Fame, As Ennius Slept, so fain would Scipio Die. But how is this Obtain'd? This Future Life, This Endless Being?

# CATO.

Friends! Let Youth be Spent
In Meditation, which improves the Soul:
Let Life be one Continu'd Thought on Death!
Thus will the King of Terrors grow Familiar,
Lose all his Dread, and wear a milder Aspect;
Old Age, and Death itself, will raise your Thoughts
Above the Dismal Confines of Oblivion,
And give you pleasing Hopes, and solid Comfort.

SCIPIO.

O Virtue! O my Soul!

#### CATO.

Have Courage, Scipio!

Remember, how Our Great Forefathers Liv'd, Rigidly Virtuous, and how Unconcern'd They look'd on Death (Intrepid Sons of War!) When Rome was in her Infant State, Illit'rate; Nor yet Philosophy had spread it's Rays, To Guide Mistaken Men-Remember BRUTUS! Think how the Self-Devoted Decii fell, How REGULUS, and the Two Scipios fcorn'd, The Ruefullest Dangers, and the Hardest Toils. Think, how MARCELLUS, in the Height of Fame, Greatly Expir'd, The Wonder of his Foes! Ev'n Honour'd with a Tomb by Dastard Men\* 'Midst whom he fell! Remember those + Plebeians! Whose Minds were ne'er improv'd with Lib'ral Arts; Yet, Fir'd with Love of Martial Deeds, they went Where Deaths were Thickest! - Scipio! Think, I charge thee,

How oft Plebeians Breasts have Burnt for Glory!
And shall it e'er be said, that Gen'rous Romans,
Whose Veins are fill'd with Pure Patrician Blood,
Who have been taught th' Embellishments of Life;
What Pleasure, and what Gain Redounds from Virtue,
What are the Arts to Live; should Fear the Grave,
And, as Old Age Creeps on, Desponding, die?
Ye Gods! while Rome's yet safe, let such Dishonour
Befall no Roman! Be it far from CATO!

<sup>\*</sup> Carthaginians.

<sup>†</sup> Vide TULL. CAT. MAJ. Page 227.

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### LÆLIUS.

O could I Think, and Talk, and Att like CATO, Whose Faultless Conduct shews, he is Inspir'd; A Sweet Content, and noble Scorn of Life, Would make me Glorious.

#### CATO.

CATO knows no Pleasure
Greater than this; To Aid his Friends with Counsel,
And lend them, what Experience he has Gain'd:
'Tis Sweet to Copy the Laborious Bee,
In ranging all the Spacious Fields of Knowledge;
But freely to Impart, whate'er we Know,
To Men in Error, is a Godlike Deed:
Such Deeds, whoe'er Delights in, shall be Glorious.

As oft, as I Discourse with Gay, Young Folks, I chuse to Recommend a Thought on Death, And season Harmless Mirth, with Grave Resections. To Die, should be an Early Thought, Remember'd As soon (my Friends!) as we Begin to Live, And Hold a Doubtful, a Precarious Being.

As on the Verge of the Next Life I stand,
I see the Voyage Pointed out for Cato,
And Look beyond the Scanty Bounds of Time,
Into a Distant Country, from whose Borne,
No Traveller would ever seek Return:
There, all the various Shocks, that Flesh is Heir to,
Shall Find a Period, which I wish Devoutly!
Thrice Happy Shades! where Ever-during Spring
Makes all Things Gay, and Men, as Gods, Immortal!
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# [ 92 ]

What Think You; Are the Scipios, and the Lælii, Your Fathers, not Alive (my Friends?) Their Souls Extinct for Ever? No! There's Something tells me, And leaves no Room to Doubt, but still they Live, To Die no more!

#### LÆLIUS.

To Live, and Die no more, Is Life indeed, worth Dying to Enjoy!

Methought, one Ev'n, As I lay stretch'd at Ease, On my foft Couch, in Pleafing Slumbers loft; I pass'd the Stygian Lake: Thro' Dreadful Shades I wander'd, not without a Heav'nly Guide: Till, on a Sudden (O Transporting Scene!) The Gayest Prospect, that a Poet's Fancy E'er Teem'd withal, Disclos'd a Heav'n of Beauty Fields ever Green, where Purest Nectar flow'd, And Fruits Ambrofial grew! Delightful Grottos, Fill'd with Soft Mufick, Eccho'd all around Me. The Bless'd Inhabitants, secure from Ills, Enjoy'd the Purest Clime, the softest Peace; Uninterrupted Joy, where all was Love, And Universal Friendship bore the Sway, Molested with no Jealousies or Fears, As Pure and Lafting, as their Native Æther!

#### CATO.

There the Firm Patriot lives: There ev'ry Roman, Who loves his Country, and the Cause of Truth, Enamour'd, ev'n with Death, when Won by Virtue! Shall find his Labour Faithfully Repay'd, And know, that Sufferings are the Way to Conquest:

No treach'rous Carthaginians shall be there;
No Impious Tyrants, that Delight in Blood,
And Rack the Innocent. Such Guilty Wretches,
Just Vengeance hurls to the Profoundest Hell,
To Pluto's Dreadful Courts, and Seats of Woe;
There to Lament, in vain their Cruel Deeds,
And, Hopeless of the Skies, or Chearful Daylight,
Reside in Darkness and Eternal Pain.

#### LÆLIUS.

Eternal Pain! Intolerable Thought! Twere better not to be, than to be Wretched.

#### CATO.

'Twere better not to Be, than not be Virtuous;
For when the Soul Shakes off it's Weight of Matter,
And fain would Mount Safe to it's Native Skies:
It's Best, and only Vehicle, is Virtue.
It will Ascend by it's Immortal Vigour,
And Glitter, when the Stars shall lose their Lustre.

PLATO! There is a Sacred \* Page of Thine,
Full Fraught with Supernatural Light, which Tells me,
A Prophet Greater than the World has feen,
(If not a God in Human Shape) e'er Long,
Shall Deign to Vifit, and Inform Mankind,
Of what is after Death, and open Truths
Mysterious, Hid from Un-enlighten'd Mortals!

#### LÆLIUS.

Oh! Soon may fuch a Heav'nly Guest Arrive, To Lead us into Truth! Ye Gods, Dispatch him!

<sup>\*</sup> Vide PLAT. ALCIE. 2. Page 256.

#### CATO.

CATO would Welcome the Bles'd Deity To this vile Earth, in View of Happier Times: Now Trust me, we are Fall'n on Evil Days, And Evil Tongues, with Darkness compass'd round; And if a Radiant Angel, or a God, Can mend the vicious Currents of this World. 'Tis Well: For CATO's Part, He is Convinc'd. Fully Convinc'd, he has a Soul Immortal: A Thinking, Spirituous Principle within him, All Incorruptible, the Noblest Work Of God Supreme! A Being form'd for Virtue! Which, if it wants not Virtue, must be Happy. I call the Gods to Witness, What I Think; If Immortality itself's an Error, It is a Pleafing Dream, a Dear Conceit, I'll Think it True, till I can Think no more. No Puny Sophister, that Rome can Boast, Shall make me Listen to his Groundless Doctrines; CATO will never stoop to be his Pupil, When Reason, and the Unerring Gods Direct him.

### SCIPIO.

CATO's Discourse Inflames my Breast: I feel A Dawning Hope Enliven all my Soul. How vain are our Pursuits of Lasting Fame! How Fruitless Virtue, if our Souls can Die!

### CATO.

O, how I long to leave a Sinful World, And Soar above the Grave, to Realms of Light! There all the Good and Brave, Both Greeks Renown'd,

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And Romans, Dwell in Peace: There Bards and Heroes Congratulate Each Other: There My Friends (The Lofs of whom makes Life itself less Dear) Renew their Friendship, and Improve their Joy, Strangers to Pain! The Noble Scipios, there, When I'm Arriv'd at those Delightful Coasts. Shall meet to welcome me with Chafte Embraces: And Your Great Father, LELIUS! shall Approach me With Joyous Looks, and all the Sweet Endearments. That Friends Express, after a Long Divorce, At their Re-Union-O Ye Pow'rs Above! Accept of CATO's Thanks, for all Your Bounty Continu'd to him, ever fince his Birth, Till now. To Your Propitious Hands I owe Health, and Success, and Fortunate Old Age: How have You Lavish'd All Your Bleffings on me! But most I Thank You, that the Present Toils Will foon be over; and a Future Life Seems Dawning out with chearful Light upon me: Hasten, ye Gods! the last Important Moment, Which tries the Firmness of the Bravest Heroes: And let it fnatch me (O Dear, Rapt'rous Thought!) To that Young Roman, CATO's only Son! Who's Dead, but is not Loft! He Went before me, To Reap the full Reward of all his Virtues: How will he Clasp me round with Filial Joy! And thrice will I Embrace the Lovely Shade! What Pleasure 'tis to Meet, to Part no more?

Pardon my Fondness; Not a Greater Soul
E'er warm'd a Patriot's Breast, and, Ripe with Fame,
Flew to the Gods—O CATO! O my Son!

LÆLIUS

# LELIUS afide.

See! how he Weeps: His Fondness overcomes him. Where Love, and Nature Plead, ev'n CATO Yields.

#### CATO.

Remember, how he fell a Sacrifice
To Hostile Rage!—But hold—the Valiant Lad
Was on his Duty, Active in his Post,
He fell, but Greatly, in his Country's Cause?
And Tears do ill Become me.

# SCIPIO.

Godlike CATO!

Accept our Thanks, as the Immortal Gods

Accepted Thine, for all thy Bounty to Us!

We'll Both Retire, and Leave thee to Thyfelf.

# LÆLIUS.

Farewell! Thou Guardian of Imperial Rome, If Scipio, and Lælius, are not Happy, Let'em not Dare to Blame the Gods, or CATO!

# CATO.

Learn now t' Esteem Old Age, as it Deserves,
And Scorn th'Approach of Death: Be Fond of Nothing,
But Virtue. Live, because You are to Die.
Our Friends must Leave Us—Caro lost his Son;
When most we Hope Success, Missortunes come:
'Tis the Good Man, that is Secure from Fear,
The Skilful Pilot, that can fasely Steer,
Thro' this Tempestuous World; and Find a Shore,
Where Disappointments shall be Known no more.

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